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13th June.	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	8294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7563		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9590
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10585		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7913		

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NERA	5,338	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Allland	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th "
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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "

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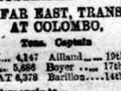

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
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MOTOORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.
YEROSHU MARU	...	B. Kon	11th July	22nd July.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Aug	18th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K Sato	19th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
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LINGA	3,170	Fri. 12th June	6 a.m.

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10th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908,
F. FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908,
PERSIA	5,593	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908,
AFRICA	4,596	F. Badenich	1st October 1908,
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st Nov, 1908,
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908,

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Climmak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

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SILESIA	5159	E. Radouicich	24th June 1908.

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SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	15th July "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	31st " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	12th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	12,1	5th Sept "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

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Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	49 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &s., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by "Chemists, &c., everywhere.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "SCINDIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 10TH JUNE, 1908.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 10th instant, and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages, &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
RURATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

No. 30, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE.

A POST carrying a salary of Rs. 150-10-250 having been created in this office, applications are invited. None but Europeans need apply. Applicants who are already in the service of Government should forward their applications through their Official Superiors accompanied with their service books. Outsiders should attach the following certificates to their applications:—

1. Of moral character;
2. Of age;
3. Of educational qualifications;

together with any other testimonials they may possess.

2. A knowledge of typewriting is essential.

3. Applications from non-Government servants, above 25 years of age, cannot be entertained.

M. KENNEDY,
Ag. Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency.

POONA, June 1908.

APPLICATIONS are invited from among the Graduates of the Grant Medical College for the POST of HONORARY SURGEON, in Dentistry, J. J. Hospital, for a term of one year.

Apply to the SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverened Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 29TH MAY, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

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WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomia." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced, Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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„ Stanley ADHERES to our Flor-de-Ganesha.
„ Greenhalgh PATRONIZES our Specials.
„ Gerrard RECOMMENDS our Nelson.
„ Kale LIKES our Togo.
And the Civil Officers, as a whole, ADMIRE

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MURUGAPPA,
CIGARS Available at
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CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES

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MOTOR TYRES & TUBES

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IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

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PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
BHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for cash in advance, including delivery.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac, A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information, Always valid and available in a Geographical Sense. Price Seven Annas. Apply Box No. 444, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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The Missioner. By F. Phillips Oppenhein.
The Path of Lies. By Alice and Claude Askew.
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The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Jones,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the *BOMBAY GAZETTE,* of May 8th.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 93, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS

ON THE OVAL.

(Opposite the Rajabai Clock Tower, University.)

FRIDAY, 12th June, 1908, at 9-45 p.m.

GRAND FIRE FIGHTING DEMONSTRATION.

BY THE KIND PERMISSION OF

H. G. GELL, ESQR., M. V. O.,
Commissioner of Police, BOMBAY,

AND THE KIND PERMISSION OF

E. M. PROES, Esqr., Executive Engineer of the District,

TO USE THE GROUND,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR THE

MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

will give a practical demonstration of how to fight a fire successfully and how to prevent a fire assuming such proportions on property as to necessitate its abandonment to the hopelessly damaging alternative, the Fire Brigade.

To help pass the time before and after the demonstration, the Band of the Royal Scots and Royal Scots Pipers will, by the kind permission of Colonel W. H. E. MURRAY, Commanding, and the Officers of the Royal Scots Regiment, perform a programme of Music between 9-45 and 11 P. M.

The inhabitants of Bombay are cordially invited to be present.

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THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

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PRICES:—	Rs.	As.
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Second Class	0	8
Third Class...	0	4

L. WENZEL,
Manager.

GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.

MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)

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(The Nestor of Golf.)

ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)

DR. W. W. TULLOCH
(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)

DR. J. G. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews: Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)

W. AUCHTERLONIE
(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

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Golf, the Best of Games	by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
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Honour in Golf	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play	by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links	by the Duke of Argyll

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

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LONG LISLE GLOVES.—Fashionable long Gloves in White, Tan, Black and Grey. Re. 1-4, 1-12, 2-8 per pair.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

LONG WHITE SUEDE GLOVES.—Slightly soiled. 12 Button. Re. 1-15 pair; 16 Button, Re. 2-15 pair.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., BOMBAY.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC at Re. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Consituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 2 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table; Home comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Cool Flat. Apply early. Box No. 1134, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

SUEDE LISLE GLOVES.—18 inch long. With Tan Grey and Black, Rs. 2-4, 2-12 per pair.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

THE JOHN CONNON SCHOOL, the COLABA KINDERGARTEN and the SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, Byculla, REOPEN on MONDAY, June 15. Boarders to return SATURDAY 13, sharp.

THE HOUSEWIFE SEWING MACHINE.—Just reduced to Rs. 29-12 without cover; Rs. 37-12 with cover.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., BOMBAY.

THE "OXFORD" SUEDE GLOVE.—4 Button. All the stock to clear. White and Tans Rs. 1-8 pair.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

THE "FITRITE" SILK BELT.—Fits any waist, Elastic sides, all colours, for Re. 2-4 each.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., BOMBAY.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

WANTED.—One FIRST and one SECOND CLASS ENGINEER, for Cotton Factories; must understand duties thoroughly. Apply to HARMUKHROY GOBINDRAM, Khanja.

WANTED.—Intelligent Man—to supervise rat-trapping operations at Andheri. Retired Hospital Assistant preferred. Apply Box No. 1301, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A quick and reliable SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply stating age and rate per minute in Shorthand Writing and Typing with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1161, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—A really competent ACCOUNTANT. Good pay and prospects to a good man. Apply by letter stating age, with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1165, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

TO BE LET.

IN BUILDING overlooking Elphinstone Circle Garden, THIRD FLOOR:—One fine AIRY ROOM with another small Room adjoining and a nice verandah overlooking Circle Garden and convenience for Kitchen. Rent Rs. 65 per month.

For further particulars apply to the owner—
DEVKARAN NANJEE,
17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

THE AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

WANTED A COMPETENT AND HARD-WORKING UNDER-SECRETARY.

SALARY: Rs. 100 per month, with prospects of an Annual Increase of Rs. 25 per month till the salary reaches the limit of Rs. 150 per mensem. Increase to be given on giving full satisfaction to the Association.

DUTIES: To investigate and place before the Association facts and conditions affecting the interests of the cause of Mill Industry coming under the scope of this Association.

2. To carry on such correspondence as the Association may direct for the attainment and furtherence of the aims and objects of the Association.

Persons having the best practical experience in these lines will have preference.

Candidates should apply to the undersigned giving full details of their antecedents and qualifications.

MANGALDAS R. PAREKH,
Honorary Secretary.

AHMEDABAD, DATED 5TH JUNE, 1908.

TO BE LET.

ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent Rs. 450. Apply WITHIN.

TO BE LET.

EXCELLENT OFFICE PREMISES facing front Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 120. Also TWO GODOWNS in same house. Rent Rs. 75 and 100. Standard Building, with immediate possession. Electric Lights and Lift. Apply WITHIN.

TO BE LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

COOL and AIRY FLAT on Apollo Bunder. Large Drawing Room, 25 ft. by 20 ft.; Dining Room, 20 ft. by 17 ft.; three Bed Rooms, each 20 ft. by 18ft. with Bath Rooms attached; Kitchen, with English Stove. Facing South and West. Rent very Moderate. Apply Box No. 1175, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

WATERPROOF PAULINS
FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

GENTS' TRAVELLING REQUISITES
AND
COMPLETE OUTFITS
Can be had within the Shortest Notice
AT
A. FREDOON & CO.,
GENTS' TAILORS AND CLOTH MERCHANTS
ALICE BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
[ESTABLISHED 1888.]

HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENCY—A Register kept of houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the market which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title-deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS: RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

OFFICES:—18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

The Rates to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

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Quarterly	7 8	5 8
Monthly	2 8	2 0

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First insertion	Rs. 0-6
Second do.	0-4
Third do.	0-3
Fourth do.	0-2
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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

POST FREE.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	7	8
Quarterly	4	5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	7
Quarterly	4

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

...ING INTELLIGENCE

...eamer Singu, 1,912 tons Captain G W ...rived in harbour on Wednesday from ...ith a cargo of bulk oil.

...mer Scharzfels, 3,558 tons, Captain G ... will sail to-day for Colombo and Cal... the some bottom cargo.

...y Line steamer City of Calcutta 4,786 tons ...R Rae, arrived in harbour on Wednes... Karachi with a general cargo.

...man East Africa Line steamer Kanzler Captain H Mathelsen sailed on Wednes... ...anzibar &c, with a general cargo and 8 ...160 deck passengers.

...& P S N Co's steamer Mahommadi. 1,252 ...ptain P S Primrose arrived in harbour ...ay evening from Mogodacio, (Somali ...allast.

...chor Line steamer Scandia, 3,253 tons ...Kelso arrived in harbour on the 10th ...m Glasgow and Liverpool with a general ...rse, 4 dogs and passengers.

...ubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, 2,728 ...ain P Dominico, arrived in harbour on ... from Hongkong &c., with a general ...cabin and 25 deck passengers.

...S N Co's, steamer Dumra, 762 tons ...M Catbush will sail to-day for Persian ...with a general cargo and the following ...—Lieuts Cameron, Llewellyn and ...rgt Piper, Mr H N Masri and 95 deck.

...ench mail steamer Ville-de-la Ciotat, ...ns, Captain A Barrillon, arrived in ...esday evening from Sydney, &c, with ...rgo, 5 horses and passengers. She will ... for Marseilles with a general cargo and

...EPARTURE OF CHINA MAIL.

...O. Co.'s steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, ...T. H. Hide sailed on Wednesday for ...ia intermediate ports and Colombo, with ... Australian mails, a general cargo and the ...passengers:—For Colombo,—Mrs. John, ...s, Mr. C. M. Allen, Mr. P. V. Delvi, ... Trevers, Maj Knox, Mr. Unvala, Mr. ...Mariambai, Mr. R. B. Mody, Mr. H. B. ...Mr. A. Nenhanser, and Mr. and Mrs. ... For Sydney.—Mr. Manifold, Miss ...and Mr. J. Weir. For Yokohama.— ...gg. For Shanghai—Mr. Kotani, and Mr. ...ki.

...OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

...N GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

...ardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
...alinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
...eus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
...orthbrook...Comdr.....Farewell...R F Marine
...yo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
...tigator...Comdr Beauchamp .....Survey St

IN THE STREAM.

...hflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
...fferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
...dora...Capt A P Davidson .....Royal Navy

...ELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 10.

...3394 Frium-Hill .....B & P S N Co
...2586 McClure .....W & A G & Co
...1902 Whitehead .....M M & Co
...2242 Macdonald.....K Nixon & Co
...2935 Black .....T Morrison & Co
...2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
...2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
...cutta 4786 Rae...L'pool ..... K Nixon & Co
... 762 Cutbush .....M M & Co
...3100 Kidel .....W & A G & Co
...2433 Greig .....W & A G & Co
...2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
...2277 Yule .....Bombay Co
...2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
...2283 Macphail .....T Morrison & Co
...n. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
...1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
...1109 Gore.....Bo & Persia Co
...1252 Primrose .....Bo & P S N Co
...2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
...r.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
...2506 Borey .....G Cotton & Co
...1961 Maude .....M M & Co
...2497 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
...1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
...2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
...3558 Bathmann .....W & A Graham & Co
...2379 Ward .....The Bombay Co
...3400 Scott.....M M & Co
...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
...1912 Currie .....Shaw Wallace & Co
...2348 Shotton.....Shaw Wallace & Co
...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
...2339 Catlo .....Bombay Co
... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

...SSEL IN DOCK.—June 10,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
...hart..3757 M'pherson, A'werp. 20-6 F M & Co
...hoan 3760 Summer Dunkirk 25-6 F M & Co
...f Karachi 3563 Snow K'chi 14-6 K N & Co
...3523 Kedsile Calcutta.....14-6 M M & Co
...169 Gray.....Jeddah ...13-6 B & P S N Co
...r...3047 Aden .....Palmer...13-6 P & O Co
...e 2650 Craig Baltimore 13-6 W & A G & Co
...2466 Stibs Port Said 20-6 W & A G & Co
...2248 Learmouth M'brough 15-6 K N & Co
...2536 ...Hull .....13-6 F Muir & Co

H W P D

...53 Mahomed ...B'nagar...11-6 Bo S N Co Ld
...547 Hossein.....K'chi...12-6 Bo S N Co Ld

Offside N

... 510 Cole...Persian Gulf 18-6...M M & Co

M W D D

...3507 Hayward.....London 20-6 P & O Co

H W V D

... 943 McDiarmid ...K'chi 12-6 M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

...3253 Kelso...L'pool...25-6 W & A G & Co
...s...4315 Haig...L'pool...14-6 W & A G & Co
...tine 2682 SacconeGenoa 15-6 F & R S N Co
...2718 Redone. Shanghai 17-6 F & R S N Co
...ly Maru 3437 Yamawale Kobe 13-6 N Y K
...2455 McClure.....N F W & A G & Co
...3738 Jones ..Genoa...13-6 W & A G & Co
...2963 Maclachlan M'brough 12-6 M M & Co
...hfels 2458 Siebjee K'chi 13-6 W & A G & Co
...e-de-la Ciotat 3557 Barillon M'es 11-6 M M
...s...5239 Weston Shanghai...21-6 P & O Co
...ton, 3626 Hosking...Hamburg. 18-6 J M & Co
...ga...2093 Largo ...London 15-6 C M & Sons

ARRIVALS.

...ssel.	Commander.	From
...mai s.....	Primrose	Mogodacio Jun 1
...-la-Ciotat	Barillon	Sydney. May 18
.....	Dominico.....	Hongkong May 11
...s	Kelso	Glasgow, May 7
.....	Currie	Rangoon May 23
Calcutta s	Rae, ...	Karachi, June 8

DEPARTURES.

...ssel.	Commander.	Destination.
...la s.....	Kidd.....	Calcutta
...s	Hide.....	Shanghai &c
.....	Michelsen ...	Zanzibar &c

...ing vessels obtained their portto clearance

...Griffels Bathmann for Calcutta &c
...ill-de-la-Ciotat Barillon for Marseilles
...ssura Cutbush for Persian Gulf &c

...ing vessels began to load yesterday :—
...ty of Calcutta for Liverpool
...ndia for Liverpool &c
...matonga for London &c

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dilwara left Suez on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Nile arrived in London on the evening of the 7th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer India arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Silesia, from Trieste, left Aden on the 9th instant and is due here on the 16th instant. The same Coy.'s s. s. Persia, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 10th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
4	Lord Keivin	Calcutta
7	Clan Maclachlan	Liverpool
7	Nairn	Calcutta
8	Taroba	Straits
8	Florican	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—50 bales wool, R Dosa and Co ; 43 bales wool, J Narendass; 45 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 190 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 116 bales wool, A H Mahomed and Co ; 34 bales wool, H A J Mahomed; 134 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 43 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 83 bales wool, D Nagji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—104 cwts horns, J M Rehimtoola ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Aleppo s—45 cwts nuxvomica Nusserwanjee Bros. and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—24 bales twist, W & A Graham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—16 bales twist, Khan and Khan.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—50 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR GHENT.

Aleppo s—7 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s.—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 330 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 12,000 cwts rapeseed, 6,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 960 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 330 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 100 cwts mustard-seed, Volkart Bros.

Birkhall s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhuart s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 606 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 10 bales twist, The Rahmani Mills.

FOR BREMEN.

Weissenfels s—50 bales hemp G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—1,050 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co ; 40 cwts cajooseeds, G Madhowjee and Co.

Wellington s—162 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey, 3,162 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 505 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ville-d e-la Ciotat s—1 bale carpets, Paris-India ; 2 pots rosa oil, Gutmann and Co.

Circassia s—2 cases piecegoods, Eugene Meiffre.

FOR GENOA.

Birkhhall s—75 cwts gingellyseed, J Pachiri; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

R Rubattino s—550 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 804 cwts teelseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders.)

City of Calcutta s—18,000 cwts castorseed, and 87,420 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Amatonga s—54,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VALETA-MALTA.

R Rubaltino s—4 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Kaelliker Pavri and Co.

FOR VARNA.

R Rubattino s—10 bales twist, Kahn and Khan ; 10 bales twist, Alois Schewiger and Co.

FOR GALATZ.

R Rubattino s—10 bales twist, Alois Schewiger and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakamiya Maru s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakamiya Maru s—709 bales cotton M B Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Wakamiya Maru s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakamiya Maru s—41 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

THE ARMOURED CRUISER "INDOMITABLE."

The immense superiority of the new British armoured cruiser the "Indomitable" is dwelt upon in a striking article in the "Matin," which maintains that she is the only ship capable of forcing an engagement or refusing to fight. She greatly reduces the value of the armoured cruisers of all other navies. Owing to her heavier guns and greater protection, she could keep such a distance from the three best French, Japanese, and American vessels of the same type, that while her own fire would be perfectly effective, she would be invulnerable to their fire Indeed the "Indomitable" could match herself against most of the French and German battleships in commission, and is superior to some of the British. The "Matin" adds that the commissioning of the "Indomitable" is the condemnation of all the French armoured cruisers, including even those still on the stocks. None of them would have the slightest chance in an engagement with her, nor could any of them escape a fight owing to their deficiency in speed. The article concludes thus :—"Germany and Japan are each constructing two armoured cruisers equal in value to the "Indomitable". What are we doing? We contemplate putting two battleships on the stocks two years hence!"

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th June,

195—Arms—Members are requested to return all Arms and Equipment to Head-Quarters at once for verification.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brust, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardenashese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

Mrs. Merwanji Jehangir Tarachand and her sons, beg to thank most sincerely their many relations and friends, for showing their sympathy in their sad bereavement on account of the untimely death of the Late Lamented Mr. Shavaxsha Merwanji Tarachand.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASSON—May 19, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain W. F. S. Casson, of a son.

MILWARD—June 1, at Nathia Gali, the wife of Captain C. A. Milward, 53rd Sikhs F. F., of a son.

MILES—June 4, at Thandiani, the wife of Major P. J. Miles, 53rd Sikhs F. F., of a daughter.

DEATH.

YOUNG—May 30, at Galanai, Lieutenant Walter Young, 67th Punjabis, from wounds received in action, aged 25 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 9-8m., 8-46a. ; Low water, 2-35m., 2-57a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Football—Harwood League : Rovers vs. Royal Artillery—Oval, 6 p. m.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

Football, the Harwood League—Rovers vs. Royal Artillery=Oval 6 p. m.

Phases of the Moon.—June 14th, Full Moon, 7h. 25-2m. p. m. ; June 21st, Last Quarter, 10h. 56-1m. a. m. ; June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·15m. p.m. ; June 17th, in Perigee, 3h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, June 12.—H. E. the Governor arrives at Poona from Mahableshwar. Municipal Standing Committee, 1-9 p. m. Bombay Millowners Association, adjourned general meeting, 3-30 p. m. P. and O. steamer "Oriental," with English mails of 29th ult., due to arrive at 6 a.m. Fire-fighting Demonstration, the Oval, 9-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. High water, 9-57m., 9-34a.; Low water, 3-13m., 3-48a.

Saturday, June 13.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. High water, 10-43m., 10-20a.; Low water, 3-52m., 4-37a.

Sunday, June 14.—Trinity Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 1 m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 11-28m., 11-6a. Low water, 4-32m., 5-25a.

Monday June 15.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m. Burhanpore Tapti Mill, ordinary general meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 6-13m., 11-53a. Low water 5-13m. 6-12a.

Tuesday, June 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 0-58a.; Low water, 5-55m., 7-0a.

Wednesday, June 17.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. ; High water, 0-42m., 1-44a. Low water, 6-39m., 7-50a.

Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit's Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 4,564, the daily average being 147. The total of new patients was 495.

String Band at the St. George's Hospital.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Tanhauser	Wagner
Overture .....Light Cavalry.....	Suppe
Valse.....Tanz Geister	Vollstedt
Musical Sketch...In Dahomey.....	M Cook
Dance .....Dinah's Jubilee	Karl Kaps
Summer Idyl.....Hiawatha	Moret

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	4	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown Hospitals	0	0	6
	0	0	14
Total.....	7	7	97

Total plague deaths to date.. 143,699
This date last year 4 6 91

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
8	8

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

June 10th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	15	35	2
B	182	112	8
C	99	61	4
D	44	28	3
E	143	130	9
F & G	37	3	26
Total to date...	520	369	52
Total rats killed.....			889

The report of the Natal Defence Committee recommends compulsory service in the active Militia for white men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-one, This would provide (adds Reuter) a force of 6,000 men under twenty-five years of age, rendering the frequent mobilisation of the Reserves unnecessary.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 10.

The area of low pressure has increased and the rainfall has become general in South India, during the past 24 hours. This is considered likely, by the Meteorological authorities, to be the preliminary to the setting in of the Monsoon.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, June 10.

The area of low pressure in Malabar yesterday extended over the whole of South India, along the West Coast as far as Ratnagiri.

Moderate to heavy clouds have spread over the whole of the Peninsula, and the rainfall has increased, being nearly general in South India and local in West Deccan. These changes would appear to be preliminary to the setting in of the Monsoon. The rainfall has become nearly general in Lower Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal and the Punjab.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Mergui, one and half inches ; Moulmein, one inch ; Tavoy and Dibrugarh, two inches ; Barisal, one inch ; Dhubri and Sirsa, one and half inches ; Lahore, half an inch ; Bijapur, one inch ; Salem, two inches ; Negapatam, three inches ; Calicut, three-quarters of an inch.

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded, except to the North-West of a line joining Surat and Benares, where it is generally clear ; the air is considerably drier than usual at Chota Nagpur and the United and Central Provinces, and damper in South-East Madras ; the temperature is in excess in Chota Nagpur and the central parts of the country and in defect in Baluchistan and Upper India.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma and North-East India, excluding the Western Districts, and local rain in the South-Western half of the Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Anchor Line steamer "Scindia," which arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, reports having experienced moderate Monsoon 57 to 66 degree East.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer "Mohommadi," which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Modogacio (Somaliland), encountered fresh Monsoon to latitude 10 degree N., thence to port light and fine weather.—The Florio Rubattino S.N. Co.'s steamer "Capri," which arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, met with strong Monsoon.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 10th June 1908 was 29·709 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30-00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st June. to date.
Bushire(5th)	99·1	79·1	...	0·00
Jask.....	99·3	83·3	...	0·00
Muskat.....	98·3	87·6	...	0·00
Multan.....	103·8	83·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	98·4	69·1	...	0·00
Lahore	102·4	70·7	0·50	0·50
Sirsa.....	102·3	72·1	1·42	0·00
Ambala	97·0	76·0	...	0·26
Delhi	103·2	84·2	...	0·00
Agra.....	106·5	83·5	0·03	0·03
Mainpuri.....	112·3	85·3	...	0·00
Jhansi	111·3	91·1	...	0·00
Cawnpore	108·9	87·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	110·6	88·0	...	0·00
Jacobabad	111·6	85·8	...	0·00
Karachi	94·9	82·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	101·9	84·7	...	0·00
Jaipur	106·2	81·0	...	0·00
Kotah	108·0	89·6	...	0·00
Bhuj.....	96·6	79·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	88·8	82·2	...	0·00
Veraval	87·2	82·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	103·4	76·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para.....	101·6	81·5	...	0·00
Surat	95·6	81·6	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	104·6	82·7	...	0·00
Deesa	103·8	80·9	...	0·09
Neemuch.....	99·0	80·2	...	0·00
Indore	101·1	79·1	...	0·00
Jubbulpore	108·0	88·3	...	0·00
Sangor	106·6	85·5	...	0·00
Hoshangabad	107·6	84·9	...	0·03
Khandwa.....	105·7	84·1	...	0·00
Akola	106·2	65·1	0·45	0·00
Amraoti	105·8	89·3	...	0·00
Nagpur.....	110·6	87·1	...	0·32
Chanda	109·5	87·0	...	0·44
Raipur.....	110·3	89·5	...	0·00
Bombay	93·2	83·4	...	0·00
Ratnagiri.....	92·3	81·9	...	0·00
Mormugao	91·0	79·7	0·09	0·01
Karwar	91·8	80·5	...	0·00
Malegaon.....	104·4	74·1	...	0·12
Ahmednagar	95·9	71·0	0·53	0·22
Poona	98·5	71·8	0·09	0·00
Sholapur	101·3	74·4	0·11	0·35
Bijapur	94·2	71·7	0·98	0·84
Belgaum	92·3	69·6	...	0·03
Aurangabad.....	...	...	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	107·9	82·2	...	0·07
Hyderabad	102·3	80·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	88·2	77·4	0·02	2·42
Calicut.....	89·3	75·6	0·79	0·74
Cochin	85·7	77·3	0·07	1·27
Colombo	85·5	77·0	0·02	1·55
Masulipatam	95·3	84·1	...	0·11
Bellary	97·0	72·3	0·19	0·57
Cuddapah	100·2	73·6	0·41	0·00
Madras.....	96·5	82·0	...	0·03
Bangalore	90·8	67·8	0·52	0·33
Coimbatore	93·4	73·3	...	0·00
Trichinopoly	102·1	75·8	0·45	0·65
Negapatam	100·4	75·0	2·57	0·00

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH JUNE, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday 10th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0·50 inch and Sirsa 1·42 inches of rain and except at these stations where moderate cloud persists, skies are clear. Humidity has decreased at Multan and increased elsewhere; it is in slight excess at Lahore and normal or in defect over the rest of the Punjab. Temperature has changed irregularly and is low during the day and at night nearly everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Agra has received very light rain during a dust-storm. Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average at Agra and in defect elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are higher than usual except at Agra where owing to the rainfall they are normal Almost all stations report calm.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Lower Sind but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in slight defect at Jacobabad where an excess is shown. Temperature conditions are normal. Winds are generally westerly or north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in North Gujarat and parts of West Central India but moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Wind are westerly or west-south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Akola has had 0·45 inch of rain. Skies remain moderately clouded. Humidity has decreased and is in large defect. Temperature has risen and is unusually high both during the day and at night. North-westerly winds prevail.

The Konkan.—Light rain is reported from Mormugao. Cloud has increased and skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is generally in excess, but the minimum is normal at Mormugao and Bombay but high elsewhere. Mormugao has a calm but winds have become south-westerly at Karwar and northerly over the rest of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local thunder showers occured, the amounts being, Bijapur 0·98inch, Sholapur 0·11 inch, Ahmednagar 0·53 inch, and Poona 0·09 inch. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has increased in the area of rainfall where it is now normal, but is in defect elsewhere. Temperature is high during the day, the excess at Belgaum amounting to 10° Winds are westerly at most of the stations.

General Remarks.—The heat depression in Upper India has moved into the hills, giving duststorms and rain in its way. A fresh depression is shown round Jacobabad. Pressure has fallen moderately to briskly over nearly the whole of the reporting area and is now relatively low in the south-west of the Bay and in the south-east of the Arabian Sea. Winds have become southerly at Cochin and south-westerly at Calicut and Karwar and general, though light, rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast. Sea is rough at Colombo and swell is increasing rapidly at Cochin. These conditions seems to point to the fact of an advance of the monsoon current taking place.

Negapatam reports a heavy rainfall of 2·57 inches Local rain has fallen over the Deccan and Mysore Plateau, where a few falls are still likely.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 30th May on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,60,000	2,95,000	4,000	4,59,000
Or per mile of Railway	317	583	8	910
For previous 21 weeks of half year	32,58,545	54,17,222	81,079	87,56,837
Total for 22 weeks ..	34,18,545	57,12,222	85,079	92,15,837
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,70,725	3,40,739	2,017	5,22,481
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	339	693	4	1,036
Total to corresponding date do. ..	32,63,380	68,17,255	84,583	1,01,65,218

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 65,481
Do. to date..... ,, 9,49,381

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th May on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	7,000	17,000	.....	24,000
Or per mile of Railway	50	120	.....	170
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.....	1,42,120	4,59,582	3,112	6,04,824
Total for 22 weeks ..	1,49,120	4,76,582	3,112	6,28,824
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	8,149	52,309	125	60,583
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	58	370	1	429
Total to corresp date do.	1,39,831	7,16,647	4,465	8,56,983

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 36,583
Do. to date..... ,, 2,62,059

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th May on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,80,000	2,80,000	7,000	4,87,000
Or per mile of Railway	107	164	4	275
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	37,40,160	60,88,687	1,39,808	99,68,655
Total for 22 weeks....	39,20,160	63,78,687	1,46,808	104,55,655
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,89,398	3,20,885	5,685	5,25,968
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	107	187	2	297
Total to corresp date do.	39,51,849	78,05,597	1,22,987	118,80453

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 38,868
Do. to date..... ,, 14,24,798

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th May on 17·93 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	609	500	.....	1,100
Or per mile of Railway	35	29	....	64
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	10,053	10,163	81	20,337
Total for 22 weeks..	10,693	10,663	81	21,437
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	630	330	5	965
Per mile of Ry. do.	37	19	....	56
Total to corresponding date do. ..	8,980	8,914	90	17,904

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 135
Do to date..... ,, 3,533

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th May on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,800	2,400	60	5,260
Or per mile of Railway	20	17	..	37
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	52,883	63,936	1,139	1,31,016
Total for 22 weeks	55,683	63,336	1,189	1,37,270
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Total to corresp date do.	..	..	..	..

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be 'depended upon' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be 'depended upon.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely 'depended upon' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the fl

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

"SALVATION IN HINDUISM AND CHRISTIANITY."

The "Madras Mail" :—This is the title of a very interesting and useful contribution to the study of comparative religion, by the Rev. Dr. W. Dilger of the Basel German Evangelical Mission, a scholar of repute and a Missionary of considerable experience. The treatise was written in German—the book before us being an English translation by Miss L. Oehler—in response to the invitation of a Missionary Conference held in Saxony in 1897, which offered a prize for the best essay on "The leading religious and philosophic views of the Hindus according to the Vedas, the Upanishads and Brahminic (especially the Vedants) philosophy, and an estimate of the same from a Christian point of view." Eight essays were sent in, five in German and three in English, and the Jury of three well-known Sanskrit authorities in Germany unanimously awarded Dr. Dilger the prize. The work is admittedly written from the point of view of a devout and zealous Christian, who has at the same time made a scholarly study of a large number of the sacred books of the Hindus and kindred literature, and the author gives evidence of having acquired an accurate grasp of the fundamental doctrines and leading features of Hinduism.

Dr. Dilger discusses in the first part of the book "The theological basis of salvation," and examines the conception of the godhead as disclosed in philosophic Hinduism of various schools from the time of the Rig Veda, and compares and contrasts with it the Christian conception of God. Then follows an account of the conception of the world as known to philosophic Hinduism and as revealed in the biblical account of the Creation; and in this connection the author enters into a scholarly study of the cosmogonic speculations of the Upanishads and of the subtle doctrines which distinguish the dualistic and monistic schools of Indian philosophy. He makes a rapid, but careful and critical, study of the Vaisseshika, Sankya, and the Vedanta conception to the world. The section of the book which deals with "the anthropological necessity of salvation" is devoted to the discussion of the conception of evil, consciousness of sin in the Vedic hymns, sin and evil in the Upanishads, and the dogma of transmigration in the philosophic schools of Hinduism; and in contrast to these views the author expounds the Christain conception of evil, and points out how it affects the practical life and conduct of Christian nations. The fourth section deals at length with "The nature of salvation" as taught in Hinduism and Christianity, and, lastly, the author brings under review "The way of salvation" as expounded in philosophic Hinduism and Christanity.

We commend the book to all engaged in Missionary work in India. In these days of keen intellectual struggle in religious propaganda, a knowledge of Hinduism is essential to Missionaries labouring among the Hindu population, and is sure to secure for them a respectful hearing from those to whom their teaching is addressed. We have only to mention in this connection the names of the Rev. Dr. M. Phillips, the Rev. T. E. Slater, the Rev. Mackenzie Cobban, and several other well-known Missionaries in the Madras Presidency, who, by their scholarly knowledge of Hindu philosophy and religion have always obtained a respectful and willing hearing from large and enlightened Hindu audiences which they have addressed on religious questions. The Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, of Mangalore, which is responsible for the printing and get up of the book, has done its work remarkably well, and Miss Oehler must be congratulated on her excellent translation.

THE CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The "Ceylon Observer":—The folly of asking too much was never better illustrated than in the scheme put forward in the "Calcutta Review" thirty years ago. It was laughed out of Court by all sensible people, unofficial as well as official, as absolutely unsuited to the conditions of Ceylon, with its varied and mostly illiterate population, and has never been heard of since, save when a member of "Young Ceylon" has wished to air his aspirations after radical and extensive reform. It is quite clear that the liberalising of the Ceylon Legislative Council and Executive Councils must take place after a much more gradual and judicious fashion than that embodied in the revolutionary scheme of 1877. We must consider on the one hand the vast importance to the Colony of the Planting and Commercial interests, on which its prosperity is universally acknowledged to be based; and on the other the vast mass of ignorance and comparative poverty embodied in the 2,800,000 or so (out of a total population approximating 4 millions) who can neither read nor write their own language. Neither the local nor the Home Government, nor a large majority in any Parliament that may be elected for the next 30 years will ever consent that, on the one hand, capital and intelligence should be swamped; nor—on the other—that ignorance and weakness should lose the official protection, in such a Council as would be constituted on any elective basis, giving a large majority to the limited, educated class among the natives and the 25,000 "Burghers and Eurasians" of the Community. No; in Ceylon as in India, we must be content in this matter of legislative and executive reform to advance by degrees and never to plunge into a revolutionary scheme which would all at once so weaken the central and executive power that, if the change could be explained to them, the inarticulate 2½ millions would be the first to oppose and denounce. There is undoubtedly room for improvement in our present system, and a strong claim for a steady advance; but must applicable to our case are the poet's words, and all men of balanced judgment as well as liberal views, will wish to see in Ceylon as elsewhere that

"Freedom broadens slowly down
From precedent to precedent."

In this connection, we have to say that it is a pity the writer in "The Ceylon National Review" for May (lately issued) should spoil his case and lay himself open to a charge of disingenuousness by stating:—"We stand where we were when our Legislative Council was established in 1833." Not so: the Legislative Council from 1833 to 1889 had only six unofficial members; but in the latter year Governor Sir Arthur Gordon (now Lord Stanmore) obtained leave to add a Kandyan and a Muhammadan representative. In 1897 a movement took place to ask as "a jubilee gift"—that being the "Diamond" jubilee year of Her Most Gracious Majesty—a further liberalising of the Legislature by the addition of two more unofficial members and we are convinced this could have been obtained, were it not for that "rock" on which so many generous proposals have been wrecked, a "want of unanimity" among the recognised leaders of the Ceylonese themselves. The proposal in consequence never went beyond a private though representative meeting for consultation. But what is to be said when even the motion made in Council a few Sessions ago by the General European representative, for the addition of but 'one' member to the unofficial side, as a second representative for the Lowcountry Sinhalese, failed to secure a seconder! This, it afterwards appeared, arose through a personal misconception; but all the same it indicates a want of generous and liberal views among some of the nominated leaders of the people. At this moment, India is ahead of Ceylon by having Legislative Councils in which the number of unofficial equal that of official members and we think it is in this direction that the first step in progress should be taken. Let there be a united request: (1) for the addition of two more unofficial members to the Legislative Council; (2) for the introduction of one unofficial member to the Executive Council; and (3) for the rescinding of the rule by which the Governor can grant a second term of five years to any unofficial. Let all ten unofficials retire after five years' service and that will give the opportunity for another batch of "good men and true" to serve their King and country and so by degrees the "elite" the Ceylonese will have passed through the Legislative mill; and then, when the day comes for all the Government Agents and Heads of the Education and Medical as well as Survey Departments to be added to the official side, there will be suitable men available to fill ten more unofficial seats. But, in a Legislative Council of 40 as of 20—members, we would always have a casting vote left to the official President. Meantime, it is for all who believe in the policy of "festina lente," and who desire to see a step forward actually achieved, during the next year or so, to support a moderate and feasible programme such as we have ventured to formulate above.

TANJORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The "Madras Mail":—The Presidential Address delivered by Mr. G. Subramania Iyer at the Tanjore District Conference, is a charateristic utterance. Portions of it which deal with the industrial development of the country and with education, though expressive of views which we do not share, are, up to a certain point, sensible and suggestive. Such other portions as deal with politics exhibit a perverseness which is only too common among the members of the Party to which Mr. Subramania Iyer belongs. No one could more emphatically condemn the Calcutta conspirators, no one could indicate more clearly the futility and viciousness of the methods which some of the Extremists recommend. But presently Mr. Subramania Iyer is found explaining that the responsibility for such occurences as those at Tinnevelly and Tuticorin rests on the Government. For politicians of his type every official is more or less an "agent provocateur." He advances the extraordinary contention, now becoming familiar, that the target is the cause of the shot fired at it, and demonstrates triumphantly that if there had been only Indian officials in Tinnevelly and Tuticorin, there would have been no challenge of the authority of the British officials who were not there. But let it not be supposed that Mr. Subramania Iyer is on the side of the rioters. "None of us," he says, "have sympathy for violence in action or words, and we do not recognise within our fold men who resort to such means" as were employed at Tinnevelly. Hence it might hastily be concluded that Mr. Subramania Iyer favoured the ostracism of the Extremists. Such a conclusion would, however, be crude and mistaken, for he regards a permanent split between the Moderates and the Extremists as "a national calamity." Those who are guilty of violence are to be kept outside the fold, but those who incite to violence are to be welcomed within it.

Mr. Subramania Iyer explained this procedure in, the following words:—"The difference in the respective faiths of the new and the old school is not yet a practical issue, within the range of practical politics, and until it becomes such, all of us can work together without divisions mutually destructive." This, we pointed out some months ago, is the view many Indian politicians are taking of the differences between the two parties, and that they should take it shows how little justification there is for the immense importance still attached by some writers to the split in the Congress. Mr. Subramania Iyer is, of course, an enthusiastic advocate of "Swaraj." From his point of view, therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission should result in an increase of the powers of the Local Bodies and not in the strengthening of the Collector's authority. Beginning with the self-governing village, he rises to the self-governing District, and finally to the self-governing Province and Empire. As a scheme, it is well enough, but it will be long before the earliest stages can be entered upon. Meanwhile, there are matters of greater practical importance to be attended to, and this incessant explanation of the dubious advantages of self-government in such a country as India serves no purpose save the intensification of discontent. A nation grows up into self-government, and attempts to hurry on its development are unwise from any point of view. That, as time goes on and education spreads, India will become more and more capable of self-government within certain obvious limits cannot be doubted. But anything nearly approaching Colonial self-government must be a very remote prospect, for there is a double task before Indian politicians, first, the creation of an India united by something more genuine that a network of agitators' organisations, and then the creation of a deep sense of responsibility to the people and loyalty to the Imperial Power.

THE RIFLE IN WAR.

The "Pioneer":—One of the subjects which "gives furiously to think" is the relative value of the modern rifle towards the end and object of all, wars, the inflicting of personal loss on the enemy. Incredible as it may seem, it appears to be no secret that upwards of one million rounds of small arm ammunition were fired during the Zakka Khel expedition, and yet the loss inflicted even after including the share of the artillery was infinitesimal: one authority indeed placing it as low as a dozen killed and a couple of dozen wounded. Supposing the Zakka Khel to have had five thousand men actually engaged, this would mean that each individual on their side was fired at 2,000 times in 4,960 cases without any effect. Statistics are not yet to hand regarding the Mohmand expedition but it is doubtful whether the percentage of hits to rounds fired, to use musketry jargon, will be any higher. With such undoubted evidences as these, and many that went before, the question must reluctantly arise regarding the value of the peace training our soldiers get. No army in the world is more liberally supplied with ammunition, and in no army do officers and men labour, more elaselessly to gain perfection, yet in practice the results are, to say the least, disappointing. The best shooting regiment cannot honestly claim more effectiveness in action than the worst shooting, and neither any appreciable superiority over the self-taught tribesman or Boer. Inconvenient and unpopular as our constant small wars often are, they give us this great advantage over other nations that we have had practical experience as against theory to work upon. That in this particular, we are working on wrong lines, and that our present peace labour is in vain is fairly apparent, and it remains for professional experts to discover the remedy. One point however is fairly obvious and that is that the best shot in the world will be ineffective unless he is ranging accurately. We require at any rate a rapid, effective range finder, practically automatic, in the hands of each soldier before we can hope to get great results, and until such an instrument, at whatever cost is secured it is fairly obvious, that the same immense waste of ammunition both on the range and in action is likely to continue.

A FAMOUS ANGLO-INDIAN NATURALIST.

Lieut.-Colonel Alcock's Retirement.

In the "Records of the Indian Museum" just to hand Dr. Annandale, Superintendent, Natural History Section, pays the following tribute to Colonel Alcock's devotion:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Alcock, C. I. E., M. B., LL. D., F. R. S., came to India as a member of the Indian Medical Service in April 1886, having already had considerable experience of the country, and having also been Assistant Professor of Zoology in the University of Aberdeen under the late Professor H. A. Nicholson, F.R.S. After two years spent on the North-West Frontier as Medical Officer, he was appointed Surgeon Naturalist to the Indian Marine Survey. In 1891, he officiated for some months as Resident Physician and Professor of Pathology at the Calcutta Medical College, and in September 1892 was appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle. In May 1893, he became Superintendent of the Indian Museum and Professor of Zoology at the Medical College; from June 1895 to January 1896 he was on special duty with the Pamir Commission. He retired from the Indian Medical Service and the Superintendentship of the Museum on December 29th, 1907. The Trustees of the Museum, at their meeting held on December 6th, passed the following resolution as regards his retirement, and directed that a notice of his connection with the Museum should be published as a mark of their esteem:—

"As Lieutenant-Colonel Alcock's approaching retirement from Government service has been gazetted since the last meeting of the Trustees, they take the earliest opportunity to express their sense of the value of his work in India to the Museum and to the science of Zoology. It is not within their province to comment upon his scientific researches, which have received the approbation of the scientific world in Europe and America, but they are well aware that it is to Colonel Alcock that the excellent arrangement of the bulk of the research collections in the Museum and of several of the public galleries is entirely due. His wide knowledge, untiring diligence, and scientific acumen are acknowledged by all who have been connected with the Museum. The Trustees are gratified to hear that Colonel Alcock does not intend to severe his connection with the Museum entirely, but proposes to continue in England his invaluable work upon

THE COLLECTION OF CRUSTACEA."

Colonel Alcock's connection with the Indian Museum may be said to have commenced when he became Surgeon Naturalist on the Indian Marine Survey Ship "Investigator." Year by year in the monsoon season when the ship was laid up in Bombay harbour, he came to work in Calcutta on the material dredged during the preceding winter, and thus established an association with the late Mr. J. Wood Mason, his predecessor as Superintendent, that was fruitful in scientific work. On the death of Mr. Wood Mason his services were put at the disposal of the Trustees, and he became Superintendent without, however, leaving the Indian Medical Service.

In the Museum, Colonel Alcock made it his aim to work out, so far as it was possible for one man to do, the fauna of the deeper parts of the Indian seas, to set in order the marine collection in the Museum, and to exhibit to the public a judicious selection of the animals indentified or described by himself and others. The scientific side of this work, in its more general aspect, is known to all marine zoologists, being embodied in numerous papers and monographs and in his book "A Naturalist in Indian Seas," of which there is more to be said. It was mainly on account of his monographs on marine zoology that Colonel Alcock was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his old University of Aberdeen. The work of arranging and exhibiting the collections of the Museum has naturally a more limited renown. There are few Museums, however, which can boast that their marine collections are in better order and better displayed than is the case in Calcutta. The gradual development which has made it possible to claim for the Indian Museum its place among the great reference collections of the world is almost entirely due to Colonel Alcock's work in this direction.

He did not, however, confine his attention, while connected with the Museum, to marine zoology, as his reports on the zoology of the Pamir Commission and on the

REPTILES OF THE AFGHAN FRONTIER

Commission of 1895 and his biological notes in the publications of the Asiatic Society of Bengal attest, while the many dissections and other preparations he set up in the public galleries of reptiles and and other terrestrial vertebrates prove his care for the interests of the students of the Calcutta Medical College, to whom he lectured in disheartening circumstances as regards the absence of all opportunity for practical classes and the humble place as yet given to zoology in the Indian medical curriculum. The bird and mammal galleries are still perhaps the least satisfactory parts of the Museum, but one man could not bring every section to equal perfection, and those who remember their previous state can alone appreciate what was done to improve them in Colonel Alcock's time.

The "Naturalist in Indian Seas" (1902) may be regarded as an epitome and a popularization (in the best sense of the word) of the greater part of Colonel Alcock's scientific work in India. It is a book that owes its value not only to its erudition and perspicuity but hardly less to its literary style, in which the strong infusion of Shakespeare and other Elizabethan authors is never pedantic, never frivolous, and never dull. The skill with which such apparently incongruous elements are fused even into the guide books he prepared for the Museum galleries can only be realized by one who has attempted, and failed, to complete a work of the kind he left unfinished.

No account of Colonel Alcock's zoological work in India would be complete without some reference to his connection with the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the scientific collections of which formed the nucleus of the Indian Museum. He became a member of this Society in February 1888, was elected Natural History Secretary in May 1894, General Secretary in April 1895, and Vice-President in February 1901; for several years his papers were by far the most important contributed to the zoological section of the Society's "Journal."

Colonel Alcock has worked, so far as his service in India is concerned, for his successor rather than himself; but it is fortunately impossible to think that his own work for India is finished. We may confidently hope that it will continue for many years in his retirement to bear the fruit of his unsurpassed accuracy of observation, his many-sided enthusiasm, and his literary talent. As his immediate successor I may be permitted to express my gratitude not only for the zoological knowledge acquired from him and for his unfailing kindness in the Museum and in private life, but also for that sound versatility which prevented the Museum, understaffed as it is now acknowledged to have been, from becoming a lumber-room with one corner set in order by a specialist. The admirable organization of his office, which enabled his successor to take up the threads of routine mechanically, is another matter for which it is impossible to be too grateful: although changes will necessarily take place as the Museum grows and develops the ground work will always be that constructed by Colonel Alcock, too often without recognition and in spite of obstacles of which nothing was known beyond the Museum walls.

FAILURE OF UNIVERSITIES IN MORAL LEADERSHIP.

The Breeding of Social Pests

THE failure of the American universities in moral leadership is pointed out by a vigorous writer who charges that "they have furnished the leaders of the great predatory enterprises, they have furnished the stock-gamblers and market-manipulators, and they have not denied to these social pests academic recognition and fellowship." The writer of these words, the Rev. A. A. Berle, D.D., of Salem, Mass. recalls a recent address of Prof. William James in which he deplored the possibility that the future historian would be obliged to record that "by the middle of the twentieth century the higher institutions of learning had lost all influence over public opinion in the United States" and that the people at large resorted to "the guidance of certain private literary adventures, commonly designated in the market by the affectionate name of ten-cent magazines." The historian of to-day Dr. Berle asserts in the "Bibliotheca Sacra" (Oberlin, April) "that the premier influence in the American mind is no longer that which springs from the universities and colleges, in spite of the enormous increase of their endowments and students. He is able to say that in the last fifteen years no single cherished American institution has lost much more in the public esteem than the university." The reason for this, it is pointed out, is to be found in "the increasing natural alliance between the malefactors of great wealth so-called and their criminal associates and the universities of almost every name and kind throughout the land, except those under public direction and control." He goes on.

"The almost continuous story of

CRIME AMONG THE VERY WEALTHY

men of the great corporate and other organizations of the country disclose also that these names are also those which figure largely and most frequently in some form of endowment and giving to the great colleges of the land. In this way Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and others are at this moment using money which is known to have been amassed by thieves robbing in some instances the widows and the orphans. Some of these foundations actually bear the names of the thieves who thus sought to divide the proceeds with alma mater, and who, till they were discovered, were "persons grata" in all that was loveliest and best in the official university life. These are names we used to see at the official and social assemblages as among the men the university dilighted to honor and put forth as the representative product of the college,—'sons of the college who had done well,' as a professer of Christian morals feliciteously put it on one occasion. Since these 'sons of the college who have done well' have been discovered to be among the most expert and abandoned criminals in the land, has the college hastened to disown her sons who had not only not done well but ill? No, indeed; she has serenely kept close to her other sons of great wealth who have not yet been discovered, and has deplored 'savage attacks upon capital' and other frightfull depredations against society. To this, however, one very notable and striking exception must be recorded. President Hyde, of Bowdoin, did bring to the attention of the undergraduates at that college the fact that a great criminal and exploiter had been a student there, and warned his young men against a similar career. A wonderful and marvellous exception to the rule."

NO ACCIDENT.

The alliance of the criminal rich with the universities is not accidental, declares Dr. Berle. "The university itself has become a financial institution with a huge capital and with a huge fund which must be made and kept productive." It is easy to see, he thinks, "how the paramount influence in the university readily becomes a financial influence, and that the habit of deference to expert financial opinion . . . soon becomes the university habit."

When competition becomes stronger, "and the universities enter, as they, have entered, upon one of the fiercest contests ever known, namely, for size and endowment and equipment, and millions are needed, to whom shall they go but to the millionaire exponents of high finance?" Such a course has led, Dr. Berle shows, to such bedfellows as these.

"We have seen that men honored in church and university and academic council have exhibited a character status which differs in no way, except in degree, from that of the common thieves and burglars who fill the common jails. Some of them have had the strength of mind to get themselves out of the world, to the world's betterment. But their beneficiaries—the men who feted and dined and wined and honoured them, and ate their dinners, and honoured them with degrees—they are still in the universities, and they still stand as sponsors for the intellectual leadership of American youth. Can this continue? Obviously not. Nothing but the most absurd discrediting of the simplest abilities of the average man can hope that such an institution can have much influence with the public mind; while, as for 'raising the tone of democracy,' such a suggestion simply fills the air with laughter. Who shall it be that shall raise the tone of democracy—the Harvard Hydes, the Yale Depews, or the Princeton Alexanders?

"The apologist may come forward at this point, and say that the universities have no supernatural means of knowing who is honest and who is dishonest, Certainly not. But it seems they have no better powers of observation and judgment than the common mass of men either. It is their very specialty which is impeached, namely, to discern the tendencies and influences which are at work among men, and to guide the less illuminated multitude in the pathway of sound discrimination. Professor James says that 'the best claim which a college education can possibly make on your respect, the best thing it can aspire to accomplish for you is this: "that it should help you to know a good man when you see him."' The italics are his own. But have the universities shewn any particular prescience in this respect? Have they known the good men of high finance from the bad men? Why then are so many of the most discredited names linked to university foundations and lectureships and other university functions and privileges? If Professor James is right, the universities have failed at the very heart to do the thing which he thinks is the one thing they should enable men to do. But they have not only failed in this but they have given the high seats of honour to the corruptors and thieves who happened to be rich."

THE last official memorandum issued regarding the wheat crop of India shows how seriously cultivation has been affected by drought. The area under wheat in British districts is, this year 27 per cent, less in extent than that of 1906-07, and the probable outturn is put at 81 per cent. less. In other words, the yield will be only about 5,151,000 tons to which may be added 552,100 tons in Native States. There is little surplus wheat for export, and the high prices ruling in India have automatically checked shipments abroad. The last year in which the exports were exceptionally large was 1904-05 when 2,150,000 tons were shipped from our ports. Since then the annual export has been well below a million tons, the lowest point being touched in 1906-07 when 201,000 tons were handled. No revival of the trade can now be expected until next year.

CHILDREN'S FEARS AND THE REMEDY.

New System of Natural Study.

A new system of familiarising children with nature and animals has been introduced. The pupils are taught to study the animals by living with them and playing with them as much as possible, and when that is not practicable, they are supplied with scientifically correct models, which show them what their humbler fellow-creatures are really like.

The children learn to distinguish between animals that are useful or harmless, and those which are useless or dangerous. They are taken out into the fields and taught to observe the habits of the good animals and how to win their confidence. They learn to play with cows and horses, so that they may be able to get the most out of these worthy friends of man later on.

They study the habits of the bee, so that they may become industrious and learn other valuable lessons. They are taught not to fear the busy bee, who will not sting them unless discourteously treated, and that even with his sting the bee is much less to be feared than the filthy, common house-fly, which carries disease wherever it alights. All this has been made possible, and will be promoted by a wonderful series of new toys constructed by a toy-making firm of Berlin.

These toys represent animals, insects, and flowers exactly as they are in nature, but of a greatly enlarged scale. All the organs, muscles, veins, arteries, nerves, and hairs are represented. The colours are accurately reproduced. The animals can be taken apart so that the inquiring child may see how the insides work. Many of the toys contain 600 parts.

It is widely recognised by scientific men that the usual crude and conventional toys are the means of spreading ignorance among the young, which sometimes persists during the rest of their lives. The city child who plays with a horse having jointless legs often grows up without knowing the peculiar way in which the legs of the noble animal are jointed. When the child is taught to play with the new models he will begin life with correct ideas.

One of the handsomest of these toys is an Arab horse four feet high that can be divided into one hundred pieces. It shows three thousand parts of the animal's body. Then there is a gorilla five feet high, able to walk on all fours or stand upright, and otherwise made to represent nature. Large and expensive toys have, of course, been made for a long time, but the great merit of these new ones is that they are true to nature.

A monster silkworm makes a very interesting toy. The interior contains an exact representation of the worm's silk-producing apparatus, which can be made to work for the instruction of the fortunate child. One set of toys shows the frog at all stages of his career—first as an egg and after that as a tadpole with out any a month, a tadpole with a month, a tadpole with legs a tadpole with lungs, and finally as a full-grown frog. Then there is a huge snail, whose body comes in and out of its shell just as in real life.

A most instructive set shows all the different classes of bees which live in a beehive. First, there is the queen, who is the mother of everybody and rules everybody. Then there are the big and little drones, who do no work and dress handsomely, but are killed at the end of the summer, and finally the workers, who gather honey with such amazing assiduity.

Very impressive is a huge model of the common housefly, complete in every particular, with its numerous hairs, legs, padded feet, buzzers and proboscis, all of which are remarkably adapted to the purpose of picking up disease germs and distributing them. The fly, according to the best scientific authority, is the greatest enemy of human health in the animal world. This fact is easily realised when you come face to face with a monstrously enlarged specimen of the creature, with all its hideous, hairy appendages. It is well adapted to make the child fear the loathsome fly instead of thoughtlessly playing with it.

Plants and flowers are also made familiar to the little ones by means of these new scientific toys. There is a toy consisting of a daisy in full bloom, a bud and a calix about to shed its seed. It can be taken to pieces, showing how the seed is scattered.

Toys constructed with such scientific accuracy are of course, equally valuable to parents and grown persons as to children. Many a pleasant evening may be enjoyed by people of all ages studying the wonders of nature through these models.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Walter Kerr and the Council of the United Service Institution on May 20 gave a reception in the museum, which was largely attended. The main purpose was to display the Rubens ceiling which has recently been restored, and the re-arrangements which have been generally effected. In the course of the evening the band of the Coldstream Guards played, and a number of glees and madrigals were sung by the choir of the Chapels Royal, by permission of the King. Among those invited, most of whom were present, were the Prime Minister, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, Sir Edward Grey, M.P., Mr. Harcourt, M.P., Earl Carrington, Mr. Haldane, M.P., Mr. McKenna, M.P., Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. May, Rear-Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson, Rear-Admiral A. L. Winsloe, Sir Charles Inigo Thomas, Lord Lucas, Col Sir Edward Ward, Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P., Sir Guy Fleetwood-Wilson, Mr. R. Brade, General Sir W. G. Nicholson, Earl Roberts, Sir George White, Lord Grenfell, Sir Evelyn Wood, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Naval and Military Attaches of Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, Turkey, and the United States, Viscount Esher, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. H. Paget, Viscount Valentia, M.P., the Bishop of London, the presidents of the Royal Societies, Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, and Sir Francis Hopwood.

AT the visitations of the Archdeacon of Berkshire (Canon Ducat) to various deaneries in his archdeaconry, he was assisted at the courts held for the admission of churchwardens and other business by Canon Savory, who is eighty-three years of age. The Rev. Sir John L. Hoskyns, Rector of Aston-Tirrold, who has reached ninety years, attended the archdeacon's visitation, as did also the Rev. J. Horatio Nelson, Rector of Shaw-cum-Donnington, Newbury, who is in his 83rd year.

THE sea is making extensive inroads into the coastline south of Sunderland. Thousands of tons of earth have recently fallen, and a new path had to be made fifty feet further inland than the path was within the last eight years, while cracks in the soil indicate that thousands of tons more will shortly disappear. A middle-aged farmer of the locality remembers ploughing when a boy fifty yards further out than the present line of sea banks.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Before resuming his address, Mr. Inverarity cross examined Bibi Saheb who was brought to the Court for the purpose.

Have you executed a mortgage in January 1908 of your claim in this suit? No.

You borrowed Rs. 30,000 from Jivandass Jagjivandass? I borrowed Rs. 15,000 only.

The Judge: From him? Yes my Lord.

What did you do with the money? I wanted the money and so I borrowed.

Did any one join you in that borrowing? I borrowed Rs. 15,000 for myself; Haji Bibi borrowed Rs. 15,000 for herself.

What do you mean by saying that you have not pledged, when you have executed a mortgage? It was in reference to my house.

MR. INVERARITY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Inverarity then resumed his address in which he said that the seceders were Ashnasharias and when they got a sufficient number to join them they openly seceded. Murders took place, two men were killed and the murderers who were caught were hanged. This case has been made a vehicle for introducing matters which have nothing to do with the case. First of all Aga Khan is charged with having suppressed a will. Counsel then showed how futile the charge was, when at the time of the alleged suppression, Aga Khan was only four years old. No such will was ever left by Hassain Ali. The charge was introduced for the propose of throwing dirt over Aga Khan and there was not a scrap of evidence to support the charge. Counsel then read Haji Bibi's affidavit regarding the charges. Regarding the charge of murder, counsel said that Aga Khan was charged with instigating the murders of Jengi Shah and Hassum Shah. In 1896 when Jangi Shah was murdered the present Aga Khan was a youth of 19 years of age. He was on very good terms with Jangi Shah, and from Kenny's evidence it would be found how Aga Khan was deeply touched at these sad occurrences.

The Judge (To Mr. Bahadurji): Are you going to abandon these charges or do you still insist on them?

Mr. Bahadurji: Your Lordship has got the evidence and I do not say anything further.

Continuing, counsel said there was no evidence for the charge. Regarding the murder of Hassum Shah counsel said that the cause of the murder arose from private feeling between him and the murderer. Aga Khan was then in Europe and Lady Ali Shah was in Arabia. Here counsel dwelt at length on the evidence of Mr. Kenny, and the letters which Aga Khan had written to Mr. Kenny. No one can read those letters without a sigh and they would show how great was the grief of Aga Khan. Counsel then discussed the whole evidence and showed how groundless the charge was. The charges were made for the purpose of frightening the Aga Khan to come to a settlement, but they now found that he was made of sterner stuff and would not yeild to their threats. Regarding the belief of the Khojas, counsel said that the Aga Khan for the time being was their spiritual head. The whole of the evidence showed that he was the Imam. Another thing which weakened the plaintiffs' case was that they had said that there was no Ismaili sect and that the Aga Khan and his followers were all Ashnasharias and that Aga Khan was their spiritual head. Now, if they looked at the history they would find that the Ismaili sect existed centuries ago and that Aga Khan was their Imam. Counsel here read the answer of the first Aga Khan in the case of 1864; and said that Aga Khan had a vested interest in all the Jamatkhana property. The whole of the property was vested in him but they were not his private property and they could not descend to his heirs. Haji Bibi and others claimed that these property were the private property of Aga Khan. This was far from the truth. Counsel then read the evidence tendered by Karim Khan and Alla Rakhia Sumar in the old Aga Khan suit. He read also the evidence of Haji Moosa, and Chandu Varidali.

Mr. Bahadurji at this time asked the Court to decide whether the evidence of all these witnesses would be admissible in evidence. The bill incurred in connection with the old suit and the answers then given were tendered in evidence by Mr. Inverarity and he relied on sectons 21, 13, 11, and 32 of the Indian Evidence Act. Mr. Bahadurji objected to the evidence going in. His Lordship reserved decision in the matter.

Continuing his address, Mr. Inverarity then referred to the several Judgments, and standard works in which theKhojas had been described as Mahomedans of the Shiah division of the Imami Ismaili form. He said that a full description of the Khojas and the Aga Khans was contained in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review," volumes 5 and 6 and 8, and these descriptions were embellished by the portraits of the three Aga Khans. Regarding the 'gnans' and the 'dasvs,' counsel said that these have been from time immemorial recited in the Khoja Jamatkhana. There is nothing in the 'rozakhani' which is against the Ismailic view, but no Ismaili would take part in the 'niaesh'. The 'rozakhani' is exactly the same as the 'kissa'; both are the recital of the misfortunes of Hassan and Hussain. Counsel then showed that 'niaesh' could not form part of the 'rozakhani.' Counsel then read from Malcolm's History of Persia, the principles of Suphi religion. The Suphi doctrines are looked upon by the Mahomedans as bordering on ifidelism and if Mr. Kooshucksha had had any sympathy with those principles, he did not deserve to get any share in the offerings.

With regard to the properties in the suit, counsel said that the Hamumkhana property could not have been purchased by Jangi Shah. There was evidence to show that the property was there long before Jangi Shah was ever born. The Mount-road property was purchased in 1874 by the first Aga Khan and the conveyance was in his name, and counsel showed that Bibi Saheb's statement in the matter was not correct. So also with regard to the Piroo-lane property which could not have been purchased by Jangi Shah.

Further hearing was adjourned to this day.

THE BURGLAR OF MALABAR HILL AND THE MARWARI.

YESTERDAY in the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight disposed of the appeal of Marwari Sardarmal Rajing, who had been convicted by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, of receiving stolen property, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default of payment, to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, with Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the accused.

In the course of his petition appellant said he did not know that the property, viz., a ring, was stolen; the Magistrate was wrong in supposing that he must have known it to be a stolen article. He had purchased it at the rate of Rs. 32 per tola of gold, which was the usual bazaar rate. The Borah Tyebali, from whom he had purchased the article, used to drive to his shop in a carriage; he did not appear by his looks to have been either a thief or a loafer. The servant of Mr. M. M. Shirazi had identified the ring in the Court of the Magistrate, as the property of his master, because he said it fitted his master's finger well, and because the precious stone that had been set into it was missing. Appellant averred that this was his first offence; the value of the property was very small, about Rs. 3 or Rs. 9; and the sentence was excessive.

Mr. Dastur, in the course of his decision said that several other transactions which the Marwari had with Tyebali were found entered in the Marwari's books; the transaction under inquiry, however, did not appear in them. The Marwari's defence was that during his absence from Bombay his man must have brought the property in question. But no evidence was called to show that the Marwari himself was out of Bombay at the time, as alleged; nor was his man called to prove that he had bought the ring in the absence of his master. Tyebali Borah was the noted burglar of Malabar Hill; the Marwari was a trader of experience; when the ring was brought to him without the precious stone in the socket, the Marwari should have been at once on his guard. All these facts led the Magistrate to the conclusion that the Marwari knew it to be stolen property. Again, when asked by the Police to produce the property he did not do so at once.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal summarily.

A "SADHU" CLAIMING HIS WIFE.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight disposed of an application for revision made in the case against Keval Josang, Girdhar Chaturand Mahali daughter of Chatur. The first two accused were in March last convicted by Mr. K. Barlee, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of abetment of bigamy, and the third of bigamy. Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and No. 3 to one day's imprisonment. Mr. Robertson, with Mr. M. N. Mehta, appeared for the accused; and Mr. G. S. Rao, acting Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Accused No. 3 was proved to have been married to the complainant Jethalal Bechar; and this fact was admitted by the defence. Jethalal left his village, Kaparwanj about five years ago and was not heard of till lately. He neither wrote to his wife nor sent her money, and she lived with her brother, accused No. 2. In October 1907, she contracted a marriage with accused No. 1. On hearing of this, complainant's brother went to Porebunder and informed him, whereon he came to Kaira and lodged a complaint. It was admitted that the "natra," i.e. second marriage, was performed without the permission of the husband and without his giving a formal divorce. Accused No. 3 admitted she was living with No. 1 as his wife.

The defence was that she was deserted by Jetha, that she tried to obtain information as to his whereabouts, but was told by his family that they did not know. She then heard that he had been seen at Porebunder, and that he had become a "sadhu," i.e an ascetic, and had left the world. Accused No. 3 therefore remarried accused No. 1 according to the custom of the caste. She stated that complainant sent her a message by one Lalla Ambaidas that she could remarry; but Lalla was not called as a witness to prove this. The defence relied on was that, if a man became a "sadhu," his wife was *ipso facto* divorced and could remarry; and that according to the custom of the caste, no divorce was necessary. The prosecution denied this custom, and stated that, even if made out, it was immoral and contrary to public policy, and should not be recognised.

Mr. Barlee said that mere desertion for five years would not make the original marriage void. The period required by section 494, Indian Penal Code, was seven years, and by the Hindu law twelve years. The case turned on whether the defence was proved that, on becoming a "sadhu," a man relinquishes all worldly ties. Mr. Barlee was of opinion that there were no real grounds for saying that complainant, by becoming a "sadhu," lost all claim to his wife. The accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships set aside the sentence passed on accused Nos. 1 and 2 in so far as it had not yet been worked out, and directed them to be set at liberty.

By the reorganisation of the superior staff of the Land Records Department in Burma recently sanctioned, the number of Superintendents of Land Records has been increased from thirty-four to forty and their pay and grading have been revised. The pay of the lowest grade will be Rs. 300 a month, and that of the highest Rs. 800. The pay of the Assistant Director of Land Records will be Rs. 1,000 fixed instead of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000. There will also be six Assistant Superintendents who will be placed in two grades on pay rising from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 a month. The reorganisation will take effect from the 1st April, 1908.

THE BIRKMYRE CASE.

Claim Dismissed with Costs.

THE JUDGE AND MR. BRUCE-SMITH.

THE FULL TEXT.

The following is the full text of Mr. Justice Chitty's judgment, delivered yesterday, in dismissing the suit of the Bank of Bengal vs. Birkmyre Brothers:—

This is a suit by the Bank of Bengal as payees against Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, a firm of merchants in this city, as acceptors of twenty-three Bills of Exchange of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,27,000. The suit was originally filed under chapter XXXIX of the C. P. C. The defendants obtained leave to defend and by their written statement admitted the acceptance and dishonour of the Bills. They set out the facts of the case and pleaded (1) that the Bank were not bona fide holders in due ccurse of the bills; (2) that they were not liable to pay on their acceptances, the consideration for which had never existed or failed; (3) that such acceptances were procured by the fraud of one Henry Savage and that the Bank had, or must be taken to have had notice of that fraud; (4) that the Bank had not acted in good faith in presenting the Bills for acceptance; (5) that the Bank by presenting with the bills documents bearing the Bank's stamp had warranted the genuineness of the said documents and the existence of the 4,000 bales of jute in respect of which the Bills were drawn; (6) that the Bank could not recover on these bills without making good the 4,000 bales or their value.

The Bank have filed a written statement in reply. The suit came on for hearing before me on the 26th April, 1908, when it appeared that before the Commission to examine witnesses at Naraingunge was granted two issues only had been suggested and had been framed by the Court: (1) whether the acceptances were induced by the fraud of the drawer, and (2) whether the plaintiff Bank had notice of such fraud on or before the acceptance of the bills.

Defendants' counsel admitted that the burden of proof on the first issue was upon the defendants, but contended that if they discharged that, the burden disproving notice would be upon the plaintiff Bank. He then raised nineteen further issues as follows:—

THE NEW ISSUES.

(3) Did the plaintiff Bank under the letter of hypothecation of 20th February, 1907, have a lien on all jute purchased by Savage on his premises at Naraingunge?

(4) Was there between 27th February and 17th March, 1907, any and what jute purchased by Savage and in his premises at Naraingunge, which was not under pledge to the plaintiff Bank?

(5) On 4th and 8th March, 1907, had Savage in his premises in Naraingunge the 4,000 bales described in the bought note of the 8th March, 1907 not under lien to the plaintiff Bank?

(6) If not, did plaintiff know or ought plaintiff to have known, or could it by due inquiry have known that he had not the 4,000 bales?

(7) Was the plaintiff Bank aware or should it have been, or could it be due reasonable care and the enquiry have become aware, of the stocks purchased by Mr. Savage which were on his premises at Naraingunge between 27 February and 17 March 1908?

(8) Did the plaintiff Bank ever release from the jute under lien to them, or set apart or make provision from any jute claimed by them, 4,000 bales to answer the said contract and letter of hypothecation of the defendants with Savage?

(9) Did plaintiff Bank ever set apart any jute to answer the said contract and letter of hypothecation?

10) Had the plaintiff Bank through its directors and officials in Calcutta information as to the involved position of Savage and the nature of his dealings, or information which put it, or should have put it on inquiry as to the involved position of Savage, or the nature of his dealings?

(11) Had the plaintiff Bank on 13th March, 1907, when it presented the bills in suit for acceptance to defendants, knowledge of the nature and character of the documents which accompanied such bills?

(12) Had the plaintiff Bank on 13th March, 1907, information that the said Savage had not in his premises in Naraingunge 4,000 bales to answer the said contract, or had it information which put it upon inquiry, or from which it could or should have learnt that the said Savage had not the said 4,000 bales?

(13) Were the 4,000 bales described in the said contract in the premises of Savage at Naraingunge at any time between the date of the said contract and the 17th March, 1907?

(14) Have the defendants ever received the said 4,000 bales or any part thereof?

(15) Have the defendants received any consideration in respect of the said acceptances?

(16) Are plaintiff Bank bona fide holders in due course of the said bills?

(17) Who were the parties to the transaction of accepting the said bills?

(18) Should or could the plaintiff Bank have had notice of the fraud on or before the acceptance of the Bills?

(19) Did the plaintiff Bank represent and warrant when they presented the bills for acceptance with certain documents attached that the said documents were genuine and that the 4,000 bales therein described existed as therein stated?

(20) Can the plaintiff maintain this action having regard to the provisions of Act XI, 1876?

(21) Is there an equity attaching to the bills which debar the plaintiff Bank from recovering thereon unless they give the defendants the 4,000 bales?

To these Mr. Garth for the plaintiff added two more:—

(22) Is it true as stated by the defendants in the letter of hypothecation taken by them from H. Savage that they had advanced Rs. 1,27,000 to Savage for the purpose of purchasing jute on the defendants' account.

(23) Is it true that Savage, as stated in the said letter of hypothecation, had purchased jute on defendants' account and on their behalf and with their money?

DEFENDANTS' "DEMURRER" PLEA.

The defence contained in issue No. 20 had not been pleaded by defendants in their written statement. It is in the nature of a demurrer and should have been tried as a preliminary issue. If it were a good plea it is obvious that the suit would not be maintainable, and there would have been no necessity for the protracted trial which extended to thirty-one hearings. I may as well deal with this issue at once and put it aside for I am of opinion that there is no force in it. It was first argued that the transaction in the present case was not one authorised by the provisions of the Presidency Bank Act (XI of 1876) and I was referred especially to Section 36 (a) (5) and (6). It may be at once conceded that the transaction was not one of that nature. The Bank and not advance money to Savage in this instance upon the security of bullion or other goods or upon accepted Bill of Exchange. It appears, however, equally clear that the transaction was one of discounting or buying Bills of Exchange, payable in India, which is expressly authorised by Section 36 (c). Then defendants' counsel referred to Section 37 (e) which prohibits the Bank from discounting or buying any negociable instrument of individual or partnership firm payable in the town or at the place where it is presented for discount, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership. This provision cannot apply to the bills in suit, which though discounted at Dacca were not payable there but at Calcutta. Lastly I was referred to Section 42 and particularly to the proviso in that Section. This refers to the establishment of branches and agencies and it is provided that no agency shall transact any business except as agent of its principal Bank. Here the Dacca branch acted throughout as agent of the Head Office and I am unable to see in what respect this Section was infringed. I decide this issue therefore in favour of the plaintiff Bank.

THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Before dealing with the facts of the case I may here say a word on a matter on which defendant's counsel in his opening and throughout the case dwelt with some insistance that is as to the discovery in this suit. It was argued that defendants went to trial on insufficient materials that the plaintiff Bank had not fully disclosed the documents in its possession and that its officers had not fully and sufficiently answered the interrogatories administered. I do not think the defendants have much cause for complaint. For the plaintiff Bank two affidavits of documents were made. The documentary evidence is very voluminous. There was no doubt, and still is between the parties a great difference of opinion as to what was relevant or irrelevant to this inquiry. I have decided that question in respect of a large number of documents, sometimes in favour of one and sometimes in favour of the other. Some documents were no doubt produced at the hearing. They have been put in and I do not know of any instance where it can be said that the defendants have been thereby prejudiced. Nor do I know of the existence of any document (except perhaps the confidential note at Dacca as to clients' credit) which could carry the case further, or assist me in deciding it. The action of defendant's counsel in refusing to look at or put in Savage's private account with the Dacca branch on the ground that it was produced too late was not in my opinion justified. That account is not before the court and as it was said to be a petty account I did not call for it.

With regard to the administering of interrogatories I think that that process was somewhat abused by the defendants. The primary object of interrogating the opposite party is to obtain admissions for the purpose of shortening the trial. Here 166 interrogatories were administered, many relating to the contents of documents, many partaking of the nature of cross-examination and otherwise objectionable. Had they been submitted to the court for approval, I cannot think that they would ever have been passed, and certainly not in their present from. Not content with this set the defendants sought to administer two other sets, one to Mr. J. G. Shorrock and one supplemental to the 166 already mentioned. The applications were unsuccessful.

At the hearing a great deal of time was taken up in commenting on the answers to the first set of interrogatories, which appeared to me quite unnecessary.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

THE HISTORY OF SAVAGE'S BUSINESS.

I now proceed to state the facts of the case as I find them admitted or proved. Henry Savage, Jr, son of the Hon. Mr. Henry Savage, Member of the Bord of Revenue, Eastern Bengal and Assam, was carrying on business at Naraingunge as a jute merchant and baler. Though at the date of the transactions which gave rise to this suit, viz., in March 1907, he was not more than twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age he had been doing business at Naraingunge for about six years. He traded there in the name of James Arbuthnot and Co., having taken over that firm's business. It should be stated that there was and is a firm of the same name in Calcutta, who, however, had no partnership connection with Savage though they acted as his agents in this city. It is not necessary to trace Savage's dealings at Naraingunge through the earlier years. For the purposes of this case it will be sufficient to consider them in detail from 1st July, 1906, when the jute season 1906-07 commenced. It may, however, be well to mention very briefly, how Savage came to deal with the Bank of Bengal. The Bank had financed him from the commencement, the guarantee in the first instance being a promissory note by his father for Rs. 1,50,000. This pro-note was withdrawn or cancelled in 1904 or 1905. For the season 1905-06 Savage appears to have worked under a cash credit agreement similar to the one which we find in force in the early part of 1907 (Ex. 47, dated 20-1-07). The business for 1905-06 did not turn out well and we find that Savage had a large balance to his debit, against which his father was in the early months of 1906 making monthly payments of Rs. 1,500. After giving credit for these that account showed a balance against Savage on July 31, 1906, of Rs. 19,335-3. This was cash credit account No. 1. Meanwhile cash credit account No. 2 was opened on 1st July, 1906, with a cash balance in Savage's favour of Rs. 25,085-14-8. It is not quite clear whence this was derived, but it is clear that after one month, i.e., on 1st August, 1906, the balance due on the old account was debited Rs. 19,335-4, thereby reducing that opening credit to something under Rs. 6,000.

SAVAGE'S AGREEMENT WITH THE BANK.

The method of financing Savage by the cash credit agreement was a simple one. By an agreement (which at that time under the limitations of the Presidency Banks Act subsisted for a period of only 3 months and had then to be renewed) Savage pledged so much jute to the Bank in return for which he was allowed an overdraft of so many rupees, the amount depending, of course, on the current value of jute and other circumstances. He agreed that the jute so pledged, and all jute thereafter deposited with the Bank should be placed in their possession and under their control. The agreement fixed the amount of the overdraft and provided that the Bank should not be required to advance more than 75 per cent. of the value of the goods pledged. The borrower was required to make daily returns to the Bank of the goods under lien. These returns have been drawn in this case as stock memos. (a bundle of which has been put in as Ex. 50) but it may be stated that the requirement for their daily submission was not in practice complied with. The agreement lastly provided for the release of excess security, but it does not appear that any such release was ever made. The cash credit agreement under which Savage was working from 20th June, 1907, is Ex. 47. Besides the cash credit account, which was in the name of James Arbuthnot & Co., Savage had a private account with the Dacca branch in his own name. This was a petty account and it has not been considered in this suit.

The agent of the Dacca Branch of the Bank of Bengal from May 1904 was Mr. Bruce-Smith. He was a friend of both Mr. Savage Sr., and his son. The Dacca branch has a Pay Office at Naraingunge, about nine miles away. Savage's premises, his bungalow, godowns, sheds, and office were on the other side of the river from the Pay Office. They are shown on the plans put in with the evidence taken on Commission. The practice was or should have been for Mr. Bruce-Smith to inspect the jute at Savage's premises at least once a week, in order to satisfy himself that the jute under lien to the Bank was there.

The state of customers, accounts was reported weekly to the Head Office in the shape of cash credit returns (Ex 48). In those were given the balance at date, the drawing power, particulars of security, the fire insurance effected, and the date of the last inspection.

(To be continued.)

POLICE COURT.

THE "VIHARI" CASE.

Counsel's Address.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was proceeded with in which Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik, B. A., editor, printer and publisher of the "Vihari," a weekly Marathi newspaper, was charged under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred and contempt and exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Kanuga, Pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Syed Shamsudin Syed Myan Kaderi was further cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan. He said that at the present moment there were some signs of unrest in Bombay.

Mr. Talyarkhan: There is no unrest actually?

Witness: There is no actual unrest so far as I am aware of. In my examination-in-chief I referred to the unrest which prevailed in Bengal, Madras and elsewhere, where there have been actual disturbances.

As a matter of fact Bombay is very peaceful and quiet?—Not altogether.

Has there been bloodshed in Bombay?—No.

Has there been any collision with the authorities in Bombay?—Yes, as I pointed out before, there was a row at the last hearing of the "Hind Swaraj" case. Excluding that incident, I do not think there has been any other collision with the authorities in Bombay.

Practically Bombay is quiet?—Outwardly.

Do you know if it is not quiet inwardly?—I can say from the signs of the times, from inflammatory writings and speeches of political agitators, that it is possible that unrest may be stirred up.

So far as Bombay is concerned there is no occasion for unrest?—If inflammatory writings and speeches are allowed to continue, there is an occasion for unrest.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Are you aware of any legitimate grounds for unrest in Bombay?

(The Magistrate: Grounds for producing unrest.)

Witness: I am not aware of them.

As a matter of fact the present Government of Bombay is looked upon as a very sympathetic Government?—I do not know what the public think of it.

Surely you should know it. Is it not the fact that the present Government is considered to be the most sympathetic Government that this Presidency has had?—I have no objection to say "Yes."

Witness was shown an article which appeared in the "Vihari" of the 10th February last under the heading of "The effect of the death of Carlos on the peace of Europe and India." Mr. Talyarkhan read an English translation of the article which purported to say that the Indians had no sympathy with the assassination of King Carlos.

Mr. Talyarkhan (To witness): For some time past editors of newspapers in Bombay have been the recipients of pamphlets such as this in my hand and other revolutionary literature?

Witness: What is that pamphlet?

Mr. Talyarkhan: It is entitled "Secret Organisation of the Russians."

Witness: I am not aware that such pamphlets are being posted to editors in Bombay.

In the course of his cross-examination, witness stated that according to last year's list of newspapers, the circulation of the "Vihari" was 1,000; but according to the books of the accused produced in Court it was 1,584.

Bhasker Govind, a compositor in the "Vihari" Press, deposed that he had put in type the verses shown him. The manuscript was given to him by the accused, but he did not know in whose handwriting it was.

Mr. Talyarkhan then addressed the Court on behalf of the accused. He said that without meaning any disrespect to the advisers of the Government, who advised the institution of this case, he could not help remarking that this prosecution should never have been launched by the Government. It was the sorriest possible prosecution for sedition that had been brought to a court of law. The accused in this case had been charged not with expressing seditious opinions of his, if he had any, or with making comments on Government measures or Government officials which could be construed to be seditious, but with having published in his newspaper—an insignificant paper with a small circulation—a poem or a collection of verses purporting to be the exhortations of Mazzini, the Italian patriot, to the Italians. It had been most seriously urged by the Government that this was a writing which tended to bring Government into disrepute. Counsel submitted that there was nothing in any of these verses which by any stretch of imagination could be applied to the British Government or its subjects. It was obvious that in ordinary times no notice would have been taken of these verses; but there were times in the history of this country when the executive Government were carried away more by emotion than by reasoning and launched prosecutions of this kind. Counsel urged that these verses were not and could not be applied to India. He then proceeded to examine the verses in detail, with a view to show that they had no application to India. He submitted that they were reproduced by the accused in his paper merely as the message of Mazzini to the Italians. He thought the only conclusion to which the Court could come to on the consideration of the verses as a whole was that they were absolutely harmless. The utmost that could be said against the accused was that it was indiscreet on his part to have published them.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 22nd instant.

SELLING TODDY AT HIGHER RATES.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Abkari Inspector Dyer charged Sitaram Dhanaji and Mahadeo Balla, licensed toddy-sellers, with selling toddy at a price higher than the one prescribed in the license. The accused were arrested while selling toddy at the rate of two annas a bottle instead of at three pice. The first accused, who admitted the offence, was fined Rs. 15. The second accused denied the charge, but was convicted on the evidence and fined Rs. 25.

On Tuesday, one Dowlat, a Hindu labourer was working at a house under construction on Duncan road, Bombay, when three posts from the second floor of an adjoining house, which was being repaired, accidently fell on him. His skull was fractured and he died on the spot.

As tram car No. 58 was passing along Girgaum Road last Tuesday, Beyra Kuma, a Marwari attempted to cross the lines in front of the car, and before the driver could pull up, the man was knocked down and two of the wheels of the car passed over his left leg. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where the leg had to be amputated.

ASSAULTING A MUCCADUM.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Mr. Soore a European appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by one Kishan Nandram, a Purdesi. Mr. B. R. Boyce, Pleader, appeared for the complainant. The complainant's story was that the accused took contracts for unloading boats that came with cargo, and the complainant was his muccadum for supplying labour. On the morning of the 21st May complainant went to the accused to receive orders, when the latter abused him charging him with having assaulted his foreman. Complainant denied the charge, when the accused struck him with his fist, knocked him down and kicked him. The accused denied the charge and said he only pushed complainant on seeing him fighting with his men. The accused was fined Rs. 20.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHAUBAL.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1477. Unwalla and P. Bayabai widow and others vs Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum and others Mirza and M.

1519. Mansukhlal J and H. Wasudeo Vaman and others vs Ramchandra Vaman and others Captain and V.

1520. Muljee and K. Lady Janbai widow vs Meti Gulabchand Wadia G and Co.

1-08. Wadia G and Co. Jamshedjee Cursetjee Tarachand vs Soonabai widow and others Postonjee B and K.

2-08. Nanu H and Co. Bapujee Narayen Kothare and others vs Shamrao Balkrishna Nayak Bhaishunkar K and T.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05. Edgelow G W and Co. Hajibibi widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Sha Aga Khan Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For dismisal.

987-07. Dikshit D and S. Joseph Alex Rosario vs John Braz de Silva S J Juddah.

419-1866-06. Mansukhlal J and H. Mohanjee Liladhar vs Moola Dawood Sons and Co. Shamrao M and H.

For Confirmation of special Commissioners Report and for further directions and costs.

276-03. Kanga and P. Umer Hajee Soomar vs Abdool Latiff Hajee Soomar Postonjee R and K.

For further directions and costs on Assistant Commissioner's Report.

118-06. M R Vakil. Premabai widow vs Manore Purshotam.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-07. Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and another Smetham B and Co.

326-07. Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Luxmon Shivaji Deshmookh and another Smetham B and Co.

Long Causes.

473-07. Thakurdas and Co. Shapurjee Burjorji Fraser vs Dayal Muljee Mulla and M.

520-07. Mulla and M Dayal Muljee vs The Fraser Ice Factory, Ltd., and others Thakurdas and Co.

For hearing exceptions on Special Commissioner's Report.

588-06. Payne & Co Hajee Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Hajee Azam Goolam Hoosun Bhaishunker K and G.

Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Railway Co Little and Co.

427-07. Mansuklal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Railway Co Little and Co.

230-07. Kanga and Co. Haroon Adam vs Aderji Jamsetjee Panthaky Nanu H and Co.

302-07. Shamrao M and H Rustomjee Jehangir vs Aderjee Jamsetjee Panthaky Nanu H and Co.

58-04. Thakurdas and Co. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Pranjiwandas Vijiram Matubhoy J and M.

183-07. S A Tyabjee. Aurora Rosario vs Joseph Aquations De Quadrus Daphtary F and D.

606-07. Bhaishunker K and G. The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. vs Ratanbai and others Jehangir and S.

701-07. N B Vakil. Dinanath Ramjee Chaman and another vs Maganlal Bhugwandas and others Matubhoy J and M.

540-07. F C Pavri. Jerbai widow and others vs Pirojbai widow and others Smetham B and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

4-07. Smetham B and Co. Mary Catherina widow vs John Creado and others Raghavaya B and N.

32-07. Ardeser H D and Co. Minocher Pirojshaw D S vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Dady Seth and others Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

955-07. Smetham B and Co. Framji Cowasjee Kavarana vs Maneckjee Rustomjee Billimoria Bicknell M and R.

142-07. Payne and Co. Hajee Joomas Fazal Mahomed vs The Advocate General of Bombay Little and Co.

6-07. Captain and V. Mahomedali alias Mahomedbhai Hassanalli vs A M Jivanji and Co Thakurdas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

To speak to the minutes of Order of Reference to Commissioner.

146-04. Jehangir G and B. Gokuldas Dharamsey vs Pragjee Bhimjee and others Postonjee R and K.

References for hearing and final disposal.

32-07. E F Nicholson Be Land Acq Act I 1894 and re-Government and Karim Narmahomed Ardesher H D and Co.

2-06. E F Nicholson Re Land Acq Act I of 1894 and re-Government and Esufali Salebhai Nanu H and Co.

For further directions and cost on Commissioner's Report.

525-06. Ardesher H D and Co Moltani Tebulram Girdharidas vs Danabhoy Ahmedally.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

995-7. Jamsetjee R and D Chhagan Khossal vs Chaturbooj Goverdhan and others Payne and Co.

546-05 Dikshit D and S Shunkernath Guru Kashinath vs Chambelinath Foilnath and others Raghavaya B and N.

For trial of Preliminary issue.

449-07-450-07 Ardeser H D and Co Soonabai widow vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi Malubhoy J and M.

Commercial Causes.

945-07 Payne and Co. Budrudin Mulla Samsoodin vs Mahomedally Esajee.

711-07 Captain and V Nemchand Manajee and others vs R D Sethna and others Little and Co.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

338-06 Payne and Co. Salurabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Saith Ahmed Makoa and others F P Pavri.

Long Causes.

523-06 Captain and V Hajee Esmail Hassam vs Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.

166-08 Bhaishunker K and G Lalbhai Tricumlal and others vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

SHIPS THAT WILL NOT UPSET OR SINK.

"A Nest of Ships."

Believing that the chief danger to a modern battleship in action is that of "turning turtle" after partially filling from a great hole torn in her side or bottom by a torpedo, General E. E. Goulaeff proposed in 1896 to build much broader war ships with several wide "corridor" compartments around the sides—practically consisting of three or more concentric hulls—a sort of "nest" of ships. In a recent paper read before the Institution of Naval Architects in London, and printed in Engineering General Goulaeff gives details of his plans, and answers various objections. In the discussion that followed much interest was expressed in the somewhat novel scheme and there was a general desire to see experimental vessels built on the proposed plans. Said the General:

"It is only since the terrible loss of H.M.S. Victoria by capsizing (a disaster repeated in several cases during the late Russo-Japanese naval war) that it has at last been recognized that, as soon as a ship of the present ordinary form, proportions, and system of construction receives a blow either by ram, torpedo, shot or collision, perforating the underwater part of the hull and causing more or less serious injuries, the vessel immediately heels dangerously over and loses her stability. Indeed, owing to the fact that such under-water openings seldom occur exactly in the middle of her length, but mostly at some distance forward or aft, the vessel nearly always rapidly acquires, at the same time a considerable longitudinal trim and gets depressed either by the bow or stern immersing part of her upper structures that at once jeopardizes her longitudinal stability also, since the useful portion of the area of the load waterline is seriously and very quickly diminished by the inrush of water. By these means the vessel gradually and very rapidly loses whatever stability she might have had orginally and finally upsets or capsizes so rapidly that there are cases recorded in which the actual time of capsizing amounted to less than two minutes.

THE HELPLESS CONDITION

to which many modern warships of various nationalities might be reduced has been actually proved by calculation and model experiments both in Russia and America; while, in the recent war with Japan, some ironclads of the Borodino class were seen floating after the battle of Tsushima bottom upward, looking like the back of some huge speecies of fish. . . .

"Until the present time the most powerful weapon against which we have specially to protect our ships is the torpedo, fired either from torpedo craft or, still worse, from the invisibe submarine boats. Moreover, these torpedoes are being continually improved in speed dirigibility, and weight of bursting charges, and these latter are also being rapidly improved as regards their destructive effect per unit of weight. The external net-defences, so much thought of formerly, cannot, since the "Belleisle" trials, be considered effectively to answer their purpose any longer, as they were partly burnt and melted by shell fire during these trials. They possess, besides, many disadvantages, as they are cumbersome, difficult, and slow to put in place, and they lessen the speed of the vessel when moving. Being entirely in sight of the enemy, they are liable to be soon destroyed by the fire of comparatively light guns. In the propos

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1908.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Deakin, the Federal Prime Minister, is a man of infinite resource and unfailing energy, to whom Australia owes more of her material progress than to any other of her sons. No sooner had he finished presiding over the Conference of State Premiers than we find him in Melbourne, taking a prominent part in a gathering of the Imperial Federal League of Australia, helping towards the realisation of the scheme he propounded six months ago for colonial naval defence. Mr. Deakin, it must be remembered, has accepted the British Admiralty's contention that Australia's naval defence on the high seas in solely a matter for the British Navy, coastal defence only being a consideration for the Commonwealth's own arrangement. We are glad to find that his idea is gaining ground in Australia and that all Imperial Federationists have adopted the principle. "We shall keep on seeking until we find a constitutional means of Imperial co-operation" is regarded as a higher ideal than that each part of the Empire should look out for itself, and only help another part when it suited it to do so. It is fully recognised that the whole position of the naval defence of the Empire is fraught with difficulty, not from the naval but from the constitutional side, and it is useless to consider one without the other. The feeling of a distinct nationality in the oversea States is a factor to be reckoned with. It has to be considered as sympathetically as has the growing feeling of individuality amongst the sons of a family. The moral is that they cannot have divided control when they are in a tight place, and that in order to avail they must so organise themselves to work together during peace that when war came they might fully trust each other. Lieutenant L. H. Hordern, R. N., an officer on the Emergency List, read a paper on the subject, in which he strongly supported Mr. Deakin's scheme and complimented that statesman on being near the achievement of what at first seemed hopeless, namely, the interchange of the personnel of the Royal Navy and Australian Defence Squadron ships—a scheme which, it is held, is calculated to give each force confidence in the other, in addition to obviating the state of stagnation into which any small separate naval force must drift.

Mr. Deakin says the "control of vessels built and maintained at Commonwealth expense must rest with its Parliament." The Admiralty say they "regard it as essential that complete control over local forces must be secured to the Commander-in-Chief." Those propositions sound diametrically opposed, but it is expected that the difficulty will eventually be overcome. Mr. Hordern suggested a compromise: Let the local forces pass automatically under the "control" of the Commander-in-Chief in the event of war, subject to his not removing them from Australian territorial waters without the consent of the Australian Government. If the naval Commander-in-Chief is to be responsible for preventing anything but raids reaching Australian shores, he must be able to dispose of the whole of the naval force to the best advantage, so as to ensure co-operation. The Commonwealth has found it necessary to arrange that for itself, and not leave each State to work separately in naval affairs, and the same principle is necessary as regards Imperial defence. Australia is apparently satisfied to trust the British Admiralty to defend her against invasion—that is against any attack in force, but yet is not prepared to trust the same Admiralty to rightly dispose of a few destroyers and submarines. With all deference to a great statesman, Mr. Hordern considered it straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. He did not believe it possible to divide naval defence into two parts, and to keep those separate. The meeting seemed favourably inclined towards the suggestion, and it may be we have arrived at a point which will mark the beginning of the end of contention on the subject, though Australians generally are still apathetic in the matter. They see no danger ahead, so are not anxious to provide against it.

GERMANY AND THE LATE WAR.

Nobody has yet explained satisfactorily the tangled web of negotiations which preceded the late war between Russia and Japan, and they still remain the subject for an unwritten chapter in a future complete history. Meanwhile M. Andre Mevil, one of the best informed Frenchmen of the day, has made the best attempt towards such an explanation in his "Unpublished Page of International Diplomacy" which he has contributed to a recent number of the *National Review*. This is a truly remarkable article and throws some new and important light on the dark passages of diplomacy leading to that disastrous war. According to M. Mevil the conflict in the Far East was ultimately owing to the sinister designs of Germany who deliberately egged Russia on into rivalry with Japan. When the Franco-Russian alliance was formed in spite of the attempts of Germany to prevent it, the latter Power tried to nullify its effects in Europe by leading Russia deep into ambitious designs in the Far East. By thus entangling the new ally of her former enemy France, Germany cunningly sought to avert the danger of the Dual Alliance from herself against whom it was in the first instance aimed. The other party to the Alliance, France, was misled into thinking that England was her inveterate and great foe against whom she must be well prepared. She first definitely embroiled Russia with Japan and sowed the seeds of inveterate enmity between the two Powers, by forming the Triplice with Russia and France to deprive Japan most unjustly of the fruits of her war with China in 1894 by ousting her from Port Arthur. In this most unfortunate business of humiliating Japan and mortally offending her, we now learn from M. Mevil that Germany took the leading part, and it was at her urgent instance that Russia and France joined hands in performing this act of gross international injustice at Simonosaki. Having thus prepared the ground for enmity, she led Russia further into seizing Port Arthur, by herself seizing a few months before the port of Kiao Chau which, magnificent as it is, was yet of not much direct use to her. Germany had counted on the fact that her seizing such a port would certainly lead to Russia's demanding the strategic point of Port Arthur.

The seizure by Russia of a harbour which she had but a short time before compelled Japan to relinquish, was best calculated to exasperate the Japanese to the utmost extent and to make any reconciliation impossible. Thus Germany had laid her designs deep and succeeded admirably in sowing discord which was sure to lead to war which, by humiliating Russia the ally of her enemy France, would increase her own influence in Europe. But Japanese statesmen, some years after the Russian seizure of Port Arthur, saw the futility of continued hostility with Russia and tried to come to an understanding with her through France her ally. With this object the Marquis Ito was sent on his well-known mission to Europe in the spring of 1901. But the machinations of Germany prevented his mission from being successful, and the intended *entente* between Russia, Japan, and France which appeared on the eve of realisation in the early days of 1902, fell through. England would surely have joined, and thus this intended quadruple arrangement between the four Powers would have been the best preservative against the war between Russia and Japan. But this was not destined to be. Instead of this the memorable alliance between England and Japan was signed at the end of January 1902, and this was the greatest fruit of Ito's mission, though as will now be seen the noble Marquis had started with a different object. This alliance, it must be said, made the Japanese nation more eager than ever before to try conclusions with Russia. Probably foreseeing this, Germany if she could not actually help this alliance, at least did not prevent it. Germany did everything openly as well as covertly which could bring on the conflict in the Far East from which she hoped to gain directly as well as indirectly. The conclusion of the war has not quite justified her expectations, but that was no fault of hers. She has always tried her utmost to make capital out of the disunion of other Powers, which she has actively helped to bring about.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

A SYSTEM now on its trial in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, as explained by Sir Digges La Touche in his paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, is the establishment of Co-operative Credit Associations on the Raffeisen plan. These, it is hoped, will do better what the village money-lender and grain-dealer have been doing for years in financing agriculture. As these friends of the ryot have little capital and make hard bargains, the Co-operative Credit Banks will lend on a more elastic system, at the same time that they encourage thrift and prudence. Peasant proprietors may with their aid associate for the purchase at wholesale rates of implements, manure, cattle or seeds and sell in the same way. The establishment of these Societies has necessarily been slow, but they number 90,000 members in India, only a drop in the ocean of Indian agriculturists it is true still a hopeful beginning. In the United Provinces rural credit associations rose in one year from forty-nine to one hundred and thirty. With regard to farming methods the lecturer believes that "the empirical art of agriculture is thoroughly understood" in Agra and Oudh, and so far as traditional knowledge gives the cultivators "know their own business better than the officials or landlords with whom they have to deal." The farmer cannot risk much in experiments, but the Government Agricultural College in Cawnpore helps him by experimenting and demonstrating in every department of farming. Plant diseases and pests are studied, varieties of the sugar-cane that can resist malicious insects are hunted out, and the same is being done for wheat against rust. A protecting serum against anthrax and vinderpest has been developed in the Muktesar Laboratory, near Almora.

Everything that can improve the condition of the landholder has been attempted, responsibility in famine visitations is assumed by the State, the land revenue demand is made progressively moderate, improvements are protected until the landowner profits by them. State loans are made at low interest, railways and irrigation works, even when not expected to be remunerative are carried out, the land of the Provinces is nationalised, every landholder paying annually a tax equal to half the fair rental of his holding, the State reserving the right to minerals. Strange to say, while so much has been effected for the benefit of landlords and tenants agricultural labourers are not any better off, for they are multiplying beyond the requirements of the land. The remedy is the introduction of a variety of occupations and in this the educated classes co-operate willingly with Government. The discovery of coal assists industrial progress, and the railway tempts the poorer classes to move on to find better paid employment. This, observed Sir J. La Touche, is the true "Swadeshi" spirit, the development of the resources of the country by the sons of the soil. The Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Alighar, the work and movement of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is a proof of what one man can do for his country when imbued by the right sentiments. A worthy successor to Syed Ahmed was found in Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. The Hindu College at Benares, flourishing and accomplishing good work, is another instance of what self-help can do. There are many equally fine signs of the times in the United Provinces, a specially satisfactory one is that in 1906, it was possible to abrogate the regulations against female infanticide, the due proportion of girls to boys in Rajput families indicating that children of the weaker six had been allowed to live. The people of Agra and Oudh are, said the lecturer, essentially peaceful, law-abiding and kind-hearted, charitable to friends and relations in time of need, honest and gifted with manners that are as polite as they are free from servility. Altogether they are a people whom to know is to respect.

IT is understood that a despatch from the Secretary of State has reached the Government of India, generally accepting the report of the Railway Finance Commission, and agreeing to the adoption of £12,500,000 for the Railway programme, but that nothing will be settled absolutely, until the matter has been considered by the Government of India.

OWING to the congested state of work in the Burma Chief Court, both on the Original and Appellate sides, and to the departure on six months' leave of Mr. Justice Moore, it is said that there is every probability of an additional Judge being appointed by the 15th instant, orders from the Government being awaited.

AFTER a man has played golf for three months he can, says "Collier's Weekly" of New York, "beat a carpet all the morning if allowed to count the strokes; he can find a collar button; and, when necessary, he can out-argue a cab-driver and make him apologise for his poor command of language. That's what golf does for a man!"

A MEETING of the Faculty of Medicine will be held in the Hall of the University at 6 p.m. to-morrow, to elect a Dean for the remainder of the current year in the room of Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S., resigned; to elect a Syndic for the remainder of the current year in the room of Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S., resigned. The Syndic to be elected may, or may not, be the Principal or a Professor of the College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Medicine.

A MEETING of the Faculty of Engineering will be held in the Hall of the University at 5-45 p.m. to-morrow, to elect a Syndic for the remainder of the current year in the room of Major W. V. Scudamore, R. E, who having ceased to be the Principal of the College of Science, Poona, has under Regulation 11, ceased to be a member of the Syndicate. The Syndic to be elected in his stead must be the Head or a Professor of a College affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Engineering.

WHEN a man goes out to buy a collar he comes back with a collar and perhaps a necktie or two. When a woman starts out to buy a collar she returns (Mark Twain in "Tom Wood's Magazine" observes) exhausted, with a new silk waist, a pair of gloves, some skirt binding, a cake of soap, a paper of pins, some window curtains, a sewing-machine, and a refrigerator.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

REAL INDIA.

THE ideal book on Real India is yet to be written, and I am afraid we must wait long before we can have it. It will be a rare book, which can only be produced by a man of rare qualifications, and such a work is not produced every day. Mr. J. D. Rees has brought out a work bearing this title, but it falls far below the ideal. It contains a mass of valuable information and instructive facts, especially on the economic condition of India and the general results of the British administration. In this respect, it supplies an effective answer to critics who see little good in British rule, and who will not acknowledge its immeasurable superiority, on the results achieved, to its predecessors. But in his appreciation and interpretation of the forces which Western culture and influence have brought into being, he has sadly failed, and there is no wonder, therefore, that he should be singularly infelicitous in his proposals for dealing with those forces. When he begins by saying that many books have lately been written on India for party and political purposes, the reader is led to believe that this book, at least, will be free from the prevalent blemish, and will present a dispassionate and impartial survey of the situation. But this expectation is soon disappointed. Upon the controversial questions of the day, upon the agitation carried on by the Congress, and on the aspirations of the educated classes, he maintains a tone and spirit which is as much to be deprecated as going to one extreme, as that of Mr. O'Donnel, who, in his book lately noticed in this column, was guilty of similar weakness on the other side. Each is a partisan, espousing the view of his own party. I will at once admit the claim made for himself by Mr. Rees that there is no cant to be found in his pages. He is candid, free and outspoken—too much so. He gives no quarter to the enemy. The Babu and the Brahmin he trounces unmercifully, and, if anything, he is a bit more severe on his British sympathizers. But the antics of fools and fanatics seem to have coloured his judgment in regard to the position and character of the educated classes, and his estimate of them is narrow, illiberal, and, I may add, bigoted.

BABUS AND BRAHMINS.

The opinions expressed by Mr. Rees on the political and social problems of India derive an interest and significance from their being shared by a section of Anglo-Indians. Like most Anglo-Indians he feels a genuine kindness for the people at large, and he endorses the high opinion expressed by distinguished foreigners of the Hindu life and character. He energetically defends the Indians against the charge of untruthfulness levelled against them by some writers and speakers. He thinks kindly of the unsophisticated masses, because they are not yet contaminated by the teachings of the insidious agitator. He records his emphatic opinion that they have no sympathy with the Congress, while Congress politicians have, in truth, no sympathy for them. "The masses do not want them, do not like them, do not trust them." The Congress folk are a parcel of self-seekers, whose sole aim in life is self-aggrandisement. "The only interest which the Babus and the Brahmins have in the masses," he says, "is to exploit them, and to keep them ignorant and subservient to themselves." This sweeping condemnation of the Babu and the Brahmin, as a class, is manifestly unjust. Whatever their methods of agitation, they are eager for the education of the masses; they are universally in favour of free education, some ardent spirits even advocating compulsory education. In their passionate sympathy with the people they may not be always judicious, nor absolutely fair to the governing bodies; but there can be no question of its sincerity. They are not all a pack of disappointed placemen, and hungry place-hunters. The agitation is conducted mainly by lawyers, and among them are not a few who are in large practice, and being well endowed with the goods of this world, cannot conceivably be placed in the category of contemptible self-seekers. They demand an extension of the principle of Self-Government—I am not referring here to Extremists,—and they demand that more natives should be employed in the higher branches of the public service. This is an expression of the popular will, which is legitimate and natural, and which deserves sympathetic consideration from our rulers, always accepting as sacred and inviolable, the principle of the undisputed supremacy and predominance of the British Power.

THE EDUCATED CLASSES.

It is stated that the educated classes are not the representatives of the people, and do not represent the real voice of India. It is also stated that "the people have ever been, and are now, hostile to the principle of Local Self-Government." This hostility, if it exists, has not taken an articulate form, and the problems of Government cannot be made to depend for their solution on the likes or dislikes of an ignorant multitude. While they are in their present condition, the educated classes must be taken as the exponents of views which, in their belief, will advance the general well-being of their country and their countrymen. They cannot be pushed aside as an insignificant factor in the polity of the State, and territorial magnates installed in their place as the natural and hereditary leaders of the people, who alone should be listened to. I should give a proper share to both in the Councils of the Empire, as the proposed reforms aim at doing. If the Intellectuals advocate liberal thought and advanced aspirations, the great land-owners represent the stable elements of society on its conservative and orthodox side. If Mr. Rees can have his will, he would sweep away the Brahmin and the Babu as the bane and curse of India. He is of opinion that education is the chief cause of the unrest. If that is so, he does not suggest how the evil may be remedied. Among the remedies proposed by him, is that it should be declared, once for all, by Government that democratic Government is not good or possible for India, but that the autocratic basis of Government is natural to it. He would bring the Congress under regulation, and would curb the license of the vernacular press. Are these the right remedies, and will they suffice?

THE ENGLISHWOMAN IN INDIA.

I perfectly agree with Mr. Rees that civilians should acquire an intimate knowledge of the vernaculars of their district, in order that they may be able to have direct intercourse with the people, and ascertain their wishes at first hand. On the question of social intercourse, I find this curious remark in the book: "There is also unfortunately some truth in the statement, often repeated, that the influence of Englishwomen in India tends to widen the breach. There are, of course, many exceptions, but upon the whole, there is little love lost between Englishwomen and Indian men." How far this is correct I cannot say. I have no means of judging.

SIR BAMFYLDE FULLER ON INDIAN SEDITION.

By his extraordinary fulmination in the "Times" Sir Bamfylde Fuller has condemned himself as an Indian administrator, and has vindicated the action of the Government of India, which culminated in his resignation as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal. He roundly accuses the Government of cowardice, holding that all their action, as well as inaction, during recent years is the result of base fear. He was himself abandoned and thrown to the wolves on account of cowardice; sedition has been growing, because the rulers are supposed to be afraid, and the legislative reforms have likewise been dictated by fear, the malcontents believing that they are not voluntarily given, but are extorted from them. The Government have passed the Seditious Meetings Act, but are afraid of enforcing it. Government, it is added have lost the art of governing (presumably since Sir Bamfylde's retirement), and by their hesitancy and vacillation, weakness and inaction, they are now reaping a whirlwind. If the Empire is to be saved, the retired pro-consul should be asked to put on his armour, and sent here as dictator, and it is not difficult to imagine what would be his policy and his method to tame the mutinous Indian. He would, I fancy, land on these shores with a large army at his back; he would blow up seditionaries at the cannon's mouth; he would shackle and circumscribe the liberty of the press, the slightest whisper of discontent being visited with summary justice; he would proclaim martial-law throughout the land, and convert the country, if need be, into a huge camp; he would establish, in a word, a Reign of Terror. The ill-fated letter of Sir Bamfylde is so egregious, that his most reluctant critics can only suggest apologetically that it must have suffered by condensation. Even allowing that the full part of the letter may show that the phraseology, here and there, was not so uncompromising as it appears in the telegraphic summary, we cannot expect to find any material change in what forms the groundwork of his indictment, namely, that the Government have been unnerved and paralysed by fear, that seized with a palsy, they strike with a faint heart and trembling hand, while sedition and license revel unchecked in the land, and revolutionaries are becoming ever more blatant, defiant, contumelious and arrogant. The effusion of Sir Bamfylde is the very quintessence of unwisdom.

THE PARSI CENTRAL COLLEGE.

The scheme of a Central College for Parsis has been launched with the benediction of Mrs. Annie Besant. She lauds it with her wonted enthusiasm. She commends it, first and last, as a seat of religious and spiritual learning. She declares, seer-like, that if the Parsis do not want to be "smothered in the atmosphere of a godless education, the community has no future, but will merge in the general population." If they will not respond to the call now made upon them, then "is Zoroastrianism doomed to perish, and the Parsis will cease to be." It does not apparently occur to her that for twelve hundred years and more the Parsis have managed to keep their head above water, and to retain their distinctive marks of race and religion. But the scheme being laid at her feet for her blessing, she has persuaded herself that the salvation of the Parsis, their spiritual welfare and very existence as a community, depends upon their establishing an academy on the lines of the Hindu College at Benares, which is her own darling offspring. "Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen!" such is her trumpet call to the descendants of the mighty Mazdyasnans of old. For all the good it will do, such as is conceived by Mrs. Besant, the Parsis might have a religious seminary at a small cost, instead of an institution designed on a comprehensive and ambitious plan, which will require anything between twenty and thirty lakhs. But the appeal which has been published, along with Mrs. Besant's fiery exordium, while laying proper stress upon the value of moral and religious training, takes cognizance of more mundane things as well. It is stated that an up-to-date modern institution is a want which, as the phrase goes, has been long and keenly felt. The existing educational institutions are slightingly referred to as mere examination grinding mills, and the projected academy will presumably keep clear of the examination fetich. By a wonderful blending of secular with moral instruction, it will turn out students "comprehensive in acquirements, fertile in resources, rich in imagination, strong in reasoning, prudent and powerful above their fellows in all the relations and in all the offices of life"—and much else besides. The appeal has been put forward by Mr. Jehangeer B. Petit, a young man of great enthusiasm, whose exertions have brought the project of a Parsi General Hospital to a successful issue. He will plunge, heart and soul, into the new enterprise, but I do not think he will be able to collect the vast sum required for such an institution as is contemplated by its advocates. Opinion is very much divided in the community as to the value and necessity of the academy. Granting that it may do some good, the question is whether the good will at all be commensurate with the enormous cost, and whether the money, if forthcoming, may not be employed to much better purpose. I am one of those who believe that it can, and I gave my reasons for the opinion a few weeks back.

DION.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presided.

With regard to the petition submitted by Mr. Mirza Mahomed Haji Abdul Husein Shirazi and others, trustees of the Shia Isna Ashari burial ground, requesting that the burial ground allotted to them at Narialwadi be conveyed to them as free-hold land for a nominal consideration, the Committee resolved to forward it to the Corporation with the Committee's recommendation that the ground be conveyed to the Trustees for a nominal consideration of Re. 1.

With reference to the proposal of the Presidency Executive Engineer and the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner for the compounding for water-rate for watering the grass and palms on the Oval, approval was given to calculate the payments at the rate of Rs. 50 per annum.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM DUNKERLEY, of Hr Aic, Yorks, solicitor, who died on January 21, left £106,922, the bulk of which he inherited from his uncle, Mr. John Ashforth Dunkerly, who died on January 2. This fortune, therefore, becomes liable for death duties twice within twenty days.

LORD METHUEN and General de Wet were introduced to each other at a recent social gathering at the house of Mr. Botha, the Mayor of Bloemfontein. Lord Methuen, the "Times" states, is reported to have said to the General "I am glad I have met you at last." The two conversed cordially for some time.

THE KING IN RUSSIA.

MEETING WITH THE TSAR.

Welcome from the Russian Press.

EFFECT ON CENTRAL ASIAN POLITICS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The greetings between the Tsar and King Edward on board the "Victoria and Albert" were of the most cordial nature.

Their Majesties proceeded on board the "Standart" from the "Victoria and Albert," the warships in harbour saluting.

The Russian press generally welcomes the visit.

The *Novoe Vremya* says that Great Britain and Russia can now regard with equanimity the Indian, Persian, Afghan and Tibetan questions, and that the material for strategic railways lying on both frontiers of Afghanistan can now become a mighty factor in economic unity.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Tsaritsa, who was indisposed, was absent from the lunch on board the "Polar Star," but had sufficiently recovered to attend the banquet in the evening on the "Standart," where the most cordial toasts were exchanged by the Monarchs.

Sir John Fisher and Sir John French were present. Choirs from Reval on board tugs serenaded their Majesties, who were listening from the deck after dinner.

THE OPIUM QUESTION IN CEYLON.

Lord Crewe on Restriction.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

A despatch from Lord Crewe dated the 13th May, confirming his telegraphed approval of the Ceylon Government's Opium proposals, expresses great gratification that the Government spontaneously recognised the necessity for restricting the use of opium to the narrowest limits.

His Lordship says he is confident that, with the zealous co-operation of the Civil Service, the difficulties of carrying out the recommendations of the Committee will be surmounted, and he will watch the experiment with the greatest interest.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The Recent Yunnan Outrage.

REPARATION DEMANDED.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The French Cabinet has decided to claim material and moral damages for the Yunnan frontier incident and to demand the recall of the Viceroy of Yunnan.

A despatch received to-day states that Chinese regulars have pillaged a Tongking village on the Kwangsi frontier. Reparation will be demanded for this also.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The local officials on the Yunnan border have apologised to the French and promised to punish the culprits in connection with the recent attack on a French party.

MISHAP TO A BATTLESHIP.

Sea Valves Refuse to Act.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM CAPSIZING.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

H. M. Battleship "Irresistible" when exercising in the Channel yesterday had a narrow escape from capsizing.

Her sea-valves refused to close and the water rushed in. The vessel listed heavily and signalled for help.

Tugs stood by her and by constant pumping controlled the water.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Mulai Hafid Reaches Fez.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Advices from Morocco state that Mulai Hafid entered Fez on Saturday with much pomp.

CALCUTTA LINER AGROUND.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The steamer "Asia," from Calcutta, went aground at Gibraltar in a fog yesterday morning. She was lightened and floated off in the evening.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Essex has beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and 275 runs.

JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Attacked by the Whites.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The white population in the Los Angeles Melon district of California demolished a Japanese wagon, the occupants of which were injured.

They also stoned a crowd of Japanese severely, injuring several.

A number of whites have been arrested.

The white population resent the presence of Japanese.

INTERNATIONAL MINERS' CONGRESS.

Adoption of an 8-Hours' Day.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The International Miners' Congress sitting in Paris has adopted four resolutions in favour of an eight hours' day.

AMERICAN STEEL.

Reduction in Price.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

A telegram from New York states that the Steel Trust announces a general reduction in the prices of finished steel products.

TRIVANDRAM RIOTS.

Shopkeepers Obdurate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRAM, JUNE 10.

The shopkeepers still refuse to open their shops. The District Magistrate has issued a notice prohibiting all public lectures, preaching in streets, etc. On account of the small number of policemen at important treasuries like Quilon and Alleppey a dozen men from the Nair Brigade were despatched yesterday to these stations.

Mr. Bensley, the Police Superintendent, has issued stringent orders to his men not to make any arrest. When arrests have to be made, they must be under the orders of a Magistrate and by a policeman not below to rank of Inspector.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

Enhancement of Powers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

It is understood that under the new arrangements following up the report of the Railway Finance Committee, the Railway Board will have full control of its own department, reporting direct to the Commercial Member of Council. There will, in fact, be a Railway Department, with its own Secretariat.

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The railway programme of the current year will not be affected by the changes recommended by the Railway Finance Commission and approved by Secretary of State.

THE arrangement whereby the annual outlay on railways is increased to twelve and a half million sterling will not come into force until next year.

THE RIPON HOSPITAL.

Proposed Enlargement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The Punjab Government have decided to enlarge the Ripon Hospital, Simla, so as to afford suitable paying wards for European and higher grade Indian clerks, and estimates are being prepared to enable the work to be put in hand without delay.

RAIN AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 10.

A sudden and welcome change in the weather has come over Poona. Since last night and all to-day the place has been overclouded and there is a considerable drop in the temperature. It rained steadily last night, and more rain is expected to-night.

The station is filling rapidly, and it is now extremely difficult to secure house accommodation.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The monsoon forecast will be issued officially to-morrow. It anticipates a normal monsoon breaking on the West Coast within a few days and does not suggest any probability of failure.

CHOLERA AT KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

It is now reported that cholera has subsided at Kabul.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave on private affairs, out of India, from the 13th June to the 13th September, inclusive: Lieut. R. P. Morrison, 2nd Royal Scots.

Captain W. C. Crosse, A.S.C., Station Supply Officer, Bombay Brigade, will proceed to Deolali on inspection duty on the 11th instant, returning to Bombay on completion of the inspection.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Mozufferpore Trial.

PROTEST MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

A Mozufferpore telegram states that the trial of Khudiram Bose was resumed to-day, when Mr. Robert Wilson, Manager, Ramnagar Estate, Bachu Narain Lal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Kingsford, District Judge, and the coachman who drove the ladies on the lamentable night of the occurrence, gave evidence, which was the same as in the lower Court. Langat, the syce, was also examined.

The case is proceeding.

MADRAS, JUNE 10.

A representative public meeting of the Muslim community of Madras was held at the Amir Mahal Palace yesterday evening.

The Prince of Arcot was president.

Moulvi Fakhri Sahib briefly explained the object of the meeting, which, he said, was to express their emphatic condemnation of the growing sedition in Northern India and to assure the Government of their staunch loyalty to the British raj.

Moulvi Ghulam Mahomed Sahib of Simla said the Koran enjoined strict loyalty on all Mahomedans; therefore they should not set themselves up against the Government in any way. Besides, Mahomedans were under a deep debt of gratitude to the English for having allowed them every liberty in their religious affairs; also for having done everything in their power to make them happy and contented. He was sure no other Government would have done so much to ameliorate the condition of the people of India or would have been so tolerant of religions other than their own. He was sure other communities inhabiting this vast continent were all sincerely loyal to the British raj. The seditious movement in Northern India was being engineered only by a handful of malcontents, and to put it down Government should not hesitate to take stringent measures. The speaker next referred to the Mozufferpore bomb outrage, which he characterised as the most atrocious crime perpetrated in recent years. On behalf of the Moslem community of Madras he offered his sincerest condolences to Mr. Kennedy.

The following telegram was then unanimously adopted to be sent to H. E. the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras:—"The Muslim community of Madras, in public meeting assembled at the Amir Mahal Palace, under the presidency of the Prince, of Arcot, expresses condemnation at the growing sedition in Northern India. They assure the Government of the staunch loyalty of the Muslim community to the British raj."

THE SEDITIOUS PREACHERS.

Examination of Witnesses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 10.

In the Additional Sessions Judge's Court at Tinnevelly, before Mr. A. F. Pinhey, I.C.S., in the sedition case, up to yesterday all the Police witnesses who took notes of speeches at Tuticorin and Tinnevelly were examined.

In the course of his evidence, Kistnasawmy Naidu, Inspector of Tinnevelly town, spoke of the attempt made by the rioters to seduce the Reserve Police from their allegiance, by appealing to them to join the mob as Swadeshis and to shoot down the Europeans.

This statement was attacked by the defence in cross-examination, whereupon the Public Prosecutor asked the Court to examine the Head-quarters Deputy Magistrate as a Court witness.

The Deputy Magistrate was examined in the riot case and had mentioned this incident in his evidence.

After some discussion, it was decided to examine the Deputy Magistrate as a witness to-day, with reference to this particular matter.

The vakil for the defence also intimated that, having gone through the list of defence witnesses, he had decided to dispense with a large number and would put in a list so that timely notice might be given to witnesses not wanted.

THE NEW BILLS.

Commencement of Operation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The Explosives Act and Newspaper Incitements to Offences Act came into operation at midnight of last Sunday, it being the custom for legislation to take effect from the commencement of the day on which it is passed. It has therefore no retrospective effect.

STAFF COLLEGE DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The annual Staff College dinner, Lieutenant-General Sir Beauchamp Duff presiding, will be held at the United Service Club, Simla, on the 6th proximo. The date has been changed from September in accordance with the wishes of the majority of non-resident Staff College graduates to synchronise with the Quetta College vacations.

THE PIECE-GOODS MARKET.

Business at a Standstill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 10.

A correspondent writes that business in the Cawnpore Piece-goods Market is at a standstill. Prices are low, yet there are no buyers and no indents are going home for forward business.

DESPATCHES regarding the recent frontier disturbances and the Mohmand Expedition are likely to be published very shortly.

A MAHSUD RAID.

Waziristan Garrison Ambushed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

Another Mahsud raid is reported. It appears that the South Waziristan Militia Garrison of the Tiarza Post near the Gumal turned out fourteen strong last Sunday at the request of the villagers to intercept a Mahsud who was driving off a flock of sheep. They were ambushed in their turn by a strong party of Mahsud raiders concealed in a nullah, who fired upon them unexpectedly, killing two of them and carrying off the dead men's rifles. The Havildar in charge took cover in higher ground and eventually drove the raiders out of the nullah, two more of his men being wounded in doing so. Pursuit was impossible, but one of the raiders is reported to have been killed and two of them wounded

RAIDS BY AFGHANS.

Their Increasing Frequency.

BRITISH SUBJECTS KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 10.

Considering the defective means of communication in Afghanistan, it is not surprising that the Amir's officials are unable to keep a firm hand over His Majesty's subjects. That such is the case is apparent from the repeated small raids by Afghans which have recently occurred on the Chanan-Pishing frontier. Although some of these may be due to family or tribal feuds, their increasing frequency cannot be ignored, especially as it is believed that a native official was carried over the frontier in the latest raid and held to ransom. In the recent raids by Afghans several British subjects have been killed and a considerable amount of property looted. These raids may have very little political importance, but their continuation naturally causes a certain amount of disquietude.

FIRE IN A TRAIN.

Mail Bags Partially Burnt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

The mail bags by the Punjab Mail were received in the Calcutta General Post Office on Tuesday morning last, partially damaged by fire. Many packets and letters contained therein were slightly burnt. It is believed that the bags caught fire in transit. The Postal authorities are enquiring into the cause.

THE RAILWAY POLICE.

Allocation of Charges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

The question of the apportioning of the cost of the Railway Police, as between Government and the Railway Companies, is likely to be settled very soon. The Railway Conference Association pointed out last year that 7-10ths of the expenditure which the Companies had to bear imposed an unfair burden upon them, and the Government of India thereupon appointed a Committee to report on the incidence of Police charges on the various systems. The recommendations of this Committee are now under consideration, and the "Pioneer" presumes that some modifications will be made as regards proportionate payments between the two parties.

THE TAGORE FAMILY.

A short account has already been published of the settlement in the Tagore family case, but the story is singular enough to be told with further particulars, says the "Pioneer." The present Maharaja, Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore, is the grandnephew of the famous Maharaja P. C. Tagore, the founder of the Tagore law-lectures in Calcutta. The old Maharaja had only one son, Gyanendra Mohan Tagore, who quarrelled with his father, settled in England, turned Christian, and apparently spent such money as was at his disposal. His father disinherited him and bequeathed his property by will to his nephew, the late Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore. A part of the legacy was the Patildaha estate in Eastern Bengal, which has been in the family for over one hundred years. It lies in the districts of Mymensingh, Rangpur and Dinajpur; covers an area of 400,006 acres; and yields a net rental of nearly 3½ lakhs of rupees per annum. As the conclusion of protracted litigation undertaken by Gyanendra Mohan after his father's death, the Privy Council held that, under Hindu law, the Maharaja was debarred from willing away his ancestral family property to the exclusion of his own direct line in perpetuity. The decision now a classic among lawyers. Its effect was to make Sir Jotendro Mohan merely a life-tenant in the Patildaha estate, with the disinherited Gyanendra Mohan as reversioner. The latter had however, by this time consumed the value of his prospective rights and on his death they passed into the possession of a Mr. Ramsden, the son of Gyanendra Mohan's solicitor. Mr. Ramsden assumed the name of Tagore and floated a syndicate in London to enforce his reversionary rights to the estate. Almost immediately on the death of its life tenant, the late Maharaja, proposals were made for the sale of the property which seemed doomed to pass out of the family and probably to be dismembered. Sir Prodyot Coomar accordingly approached Government for assistance in redeeming the estate, with the result that a loan of fifty lakhs was granted to him at 4 per cent on the security of the Patildah property itself and of the Maharaja's other assets, real and personal. It is understood that the money has already been paid, over to the Ramsden Tagore Syndicate, and that arrangements for liquidating the loan from the revenue of the estate will begin at once. Until repayment is completed the property will remain under Government management.

SIGNOR TOSELLI, who some time ago married the Countess Montignoso (ex-Crown Princess of Saxony), has published in the Florence journals the announcement that his wife has given birth to a son. The couple seem extremely pleased over the happy event, saying that the baby will replace little Monica. The child has been called Charles Emanuel Philibert.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COTTON "ON CALL."

A Point in Company Law.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 22.

The large sales of cotton in Liverpool this week and last have provoked a good deal of comment, and it is characteristic of Lancashire that there should be some attempt to explain them by causes which do not necessarily involve a large present demand for goods. Unquestionably there has been an improvement in the volume of orders or yarn, though there is a great deal of grumbling yet at the prices ruling. A good deal of the cotton, however, is understood to have been bought "on call," which means that it has been ear-marked for the use of the particular spinner, who will order or call it whenever he pleases within a specified time. There are two factors in the price—the one, fixed when the cotton is bought, being the "points on" to be paid above the futures quotation for the particular grade, and the other the futures quotation at the time the cotton is called. Doubtless spinners are now buying on this method, because they are anxious about the stock in Liverpool, which may not answer to all the demands on it if trade becomes more active presently. With the cotton waiting for their call they have the quality that they require secure, and as they can sell their yarn and call the cotton on the same day they should have no fear of depreciation. It is sometimes objected, however, that when there is a large amount of cotton sold on call in Liverpool prices tend to advance.

Messrs. Eisenhauer and Co., of New Orleans, whose cotton market reviews have for four years past been persistently and even violently bullish, are now on the other tack and are supporting what they used to call the wicked and maleficent bear side. In their report of May 9 they tell us that the stories of damage by frost and rain which sent the market up were gross exaggerations assiduously disseminated by interested bull speculators, and they present the actual situation as follows:—"Just as the bear was unable to overcome the high prosperity of the past years, we now fear that the bull will break his horns in trying to overpower the adverse trade condition. When to this is added the continued favourable crop prospects, little damage having been done by the late cold spell, although biased reports assert the contrary, we have an additional force for depression, and it is indeed hard to discern anything in favour of better prices. The country is still holding considerable cotton, Alabama alone having over 100,000 bales and other States in proportion, which as long as it is withheld from the market acts as a sustaining factor in the near position, but it sooner or later must exert a depressing influence on the market whenever it is offered for sale."

The anticipated trouble in the Canadian cotton industry, consequent upon the attempted reduction of wages, has come about. The reduction was to come into force on May 1, and a Montreal correspondent writing on May 4 says:—"The cotton manufacturing business of Canada is at a standstill, the spinners of the Dominion Textile and Montreal Cotton Companies' various mills going on strike against a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wage scale. The spinners at the Valleyfield mills of the Montreal Cotton Company did not appear for work to-day, while the spinners of all the mills of the Dominion Textile Company have also stopped. Some little work is done in other departments, but as the spinners are the mainstay of the establishments this can last but a short time. This means that in a week's time or less some seven thousand hands will be idle."

We are glad to note that the Liverpool Cotton Association, is endeavouring to remedy a difficulty about the statistics of daily sales in regard to "call" cotton. It has been notorious that the recent daily sales have included an unusually large amount of call cotton, and the question has arisen whether call cotton, when only ear-marked to the spinner, can properly be said to be either bought or sold at all. Can anything be termed sold when no price is fixed or agreed upon and when neither the merchant nor the spinner knows to a penny per pound what the ultimate price may be? The fact is that a call transaction is worked by what may be called a double process. First comes the agreement by the spinner—say, at 100 points on—to take some time (when it may suit him, in fact) the agreed quantity of cotton at the price of the day on which he "calls" it. Before that time comes the price may have gone up a penny or down a penny per pound. When the call comes the hedge is bought, and the invoice made out at 100 points above the price of the near position of futures. The price is only fixed at the time of the call, which may be weeks or months after the initiation of the transaction. The question which has arisen is whether the first part of the process constitutes the sale or the second. Hitherto the first has been treated, for statistical purposes, as the sale, with the result that cotton has been "sold" which will remain at Liverpool perhaps all the summer waiting for the call which will release it and despatch it to the mill.

The proposed change is that the first process, which has been described as earmarking, shall not be noticed in the daily return of sales, but that when "called such cotton shall be held to be really sold and counted in the daily sales. Either method presents difficulties and objections. Some opponents of the new proposal think that it will make it difficult or almost impossible to estimate the daily sales. Then there have been cases, it is said, where the spinner has received and spun the cotton before he has "called" it, although admittedly such instances are rare. There are other cases, not by any means so rare, in which merchants and brokers have followed no consistent course in returning their daily sales, sometimes treating the contract as the sale and sometimes the actual call, to the confusion of the general figures. The new method is we understand, to come into force on July 1, the intention being to allow the large call business already done to run off or partially run off before that date. After July 1 the new method will be tested. At present, in spite of the large vote in favour of its adoption, the Liverpool market seem to have some misgivings. But recent experiences where the spinner has been "earmarking" many week's supply and seeing it all in the daily and weekly sales have no doubt been the decisive influence in favour of a change.

At meetings held recently at the National Bank of Egypt in Khartoum, attended by banking and mercantile representatives, it has been decided in principle to proceed to the formation of a chamber of commerce, under the auspices of the National Bank and the Bank of Egypt. A committee was elected to draw up statutes and an estimate of probable expenditure and income. These will be laid before a general meeting of merchants, on whose votes the future of the proposed chamber will depend. The step marks a notable stage in the commercial progress of the Soudan, but it does not come altogether as a surprise to those who have followed the movement of exports. Their value for 1907 largely exceeded that of any previous year, the chief increases being in cotton, simsim, and gum arabic. It is doubtful whether cotton will be as substantial an item in the current returns. It has been injured by cold, and its price in the European markets has fallen, so that a much larger production would be required to attain the same export value. There is some uncertainty, too, about the gum crop, though arrivals have been tending to improve. It is nevertheless undeniable that the capital of Egyptian banks and financiers is beginning to be attracted to the Soudan. One or two of the Egyptian newspapers, including the "Egyptian Gazette," are making special arrangements with the Soudan Customs Department to publish monthly the export manifests of produce passing through both Port Soudan and Suakim. A company operating exclusively in the Soudan, the Soudan Land and Commercial Company, formed by Egyptian financiers with a capital of £250,000, has just issued its first report, which, as perhaps the first of its kind, possesses interest. The Company, it is stated owns land and buildings at Khartoum of an estimated value of £E.101,028. It intends to improve the house property already existing and to add new buildings on unoccupied sites. The Company owns likewise agricultural lands of 3,946 acres, excellently situated. It is now beginning to develop the 800 acres of its estate at Al Duem, and for this purpose two steam ploughs have lately been purchased. This appears to point to the fact that the era for the employment of English-made machinery and manufactures is opening.

Manufacturers of grey drills report some improvement in the demand for their goods, the recent advance in cotton having caused merchants to place orders that have been in abeyance. The Eastern markets, however, show but little change, and Bombay and Calcutta are taking only small lots for dyeing and bleaching. Low sized drills for Karachi and Rangoon continue extremely dull. Colombo however, is still buying moderate quantities of 26in. 40 yards striped effects. China drills are affected by the depressing reports from Shanghai, which give no encouragement to shippers to place repeat orders. Stocks of both English and American drills have, however, been considerably reduced in the China ports. Jean drills in 30in. 30 yards are in fair demand for this market, and some of the larger makers are well engaged in the better qualities. Inquiries for low narrow drills suitable for Java are fairly numerous, but the prices offered to makers are below cost. The outlook for this market is more hopeful, for the Dutch manufacturers of these goods have still to receive quantities of higher-priced yarn and show no inclination to accept low prices for their production. Buyers for the Levant are mainly interested in stock lots for indigo and para-red dyeing. Heavy tape sized drills for Constantinople show no improvement, but the Persian trade is more satisfactory.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

Report Expected in October.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

The "Pioneer" hears on good authority from Home, that the report of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation will be completed by the end of October next, at the latest.

A VERY REMARKABLE GATHERING.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's attempt to preserve the natural resources of the United States led to a very remarkable gathering and here is the description of it by the "Times" correspondent, who was present:—

"I was present this morning at the White House when the President received the Governors and delivered an illuminating address on the object of this unique and historic gathering. Nearly every Governor was present, the Governors of Alaska and Hawai making long journeys to attend the conference. The East Room of the White House was converted into a lecture-room, with a platform from which the President delivered his address.

SIX POSSIBLE PRESIDENTS PRESENT.

"On his right sat the members of the Cabinet, on his left the Vice-President and the members of the Supreme Court. Before President Roosevelt called the conference to order, members drawn from all parts of the vast continent intermingled and chatted together. The Presidential possibilities, of whom, I noticed six—Bryan, Hughes, Johnson, Cortelyou, Fairbanks, and Knox—joked and chaffed each other in the most friendly way. Nothing to my mind could more completely emphasize the fact that there exists in the United States to-day no distinct party on lines other than what I witnessed at the White House this morning. Friendly difference there may be, but from the moment that the wonderfully magnetic man, the President, mounted the platform, those assembled—the most widely representative assemblage ever gathered together in the history of the country—were of one mind. They were earnestly and enthusiastically with President Roosevelt in his efforts to conserve the moral and material welfare of the nation. Always the moral welfare, for the President never forgets that, and did not this morning. 'The material welfare is and ever must be second to the moral welfare,' President Roosevelt adroitly declared in his opening remarks, which were wildly cheered.

"The dramatic incident of the morning occurred when President Roosevelt, referring to Congress said that the co-ordinate branch of this Government, had refused him the small appropriation to continue the splendid work of the Waterways Commission. Then he paused, and with a very emphatic aside for which he is famous, and every word of which was distinctly audible added:—'If they don't vote the appropriation I intend to continue the Commission anyhow.'

"Then followed deafening cheers and applause loud enough and long enough to reach the Capitol and Pennsylvania Avenue, where Senators Foraker and Rayner this hot day are expounding the Constitution, and proving to their own satisfaction that such talk is treasonable. The difference which these learned jurists do not seem to comprehend is that, while they are hopelessly struggling to interpret the Constitution, the President is carrying by storm the kind of assemblage that makes Constitutions.

PROBLEM OF NATIONAL EFFICIENCY.

"In concluding his speech President Roosevelt said:—'Finally, let us remember that the conservation of our natural resources, though the gravest problem of to-day, is yet but part of another and greater problem, to which this nation is not yet awake, but to which it will awake in time, and with which it must hereafter grapple if it is to live—the problem of national efficiency, the patriotic duty of ensuring the safety and continuance of the nation. When the people of the United States consciously undertake to raise themselves as citizens, and the nation and the States in their several spheres, to the highest pitch of excellence in private, State, and national life, and to do this because it is the first of all the duties of true patriotism, then, and not till then, the future of this nation, in quality and in time, will be assured.'"

THE SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

A Satisfactory Report.

A press note has been issued regarding the results of the School Final Examination held at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Dharwar, and Karachi in November last:—

The Director of Public Instruction writes:—The number of candidates registered for the examination was 776 as against 645 of the previous year. Out of this number 11 did not appear. The number examined was therefore 767, of whom 305 passed, giving a percentage of 39 as against 38 for last year. The marked increase in the number of candidates at Bombay is due to the transference of 79 students from Poona Centre to Bombay, as Poona was not free from plague at the time. Also three candidate of the Dharwar Centre were allowed to appear at Bombay.

The results for each centre were as under:—

Centre.	Number examined.	Number passed.
Bombay	296	115
Poona	114	37
Ahmedabad	173	75
Dharwar	159	52
Karachi	55	26
Total ...	767	305

In the compulsory subjects the results were as follows:—

Subject.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.
English—			
Written	767	477	62
Oral	766	520	67
Arithmetic	766	538	70
Vernacular—			
Written	767	569	74
Oral	766	617	80
History and Geography—			
History	766	586	76
Geography	766	537	70

Name of the Vernacular.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Marathi	378	256
Gujarati	172	148
Kanarese	153	104
Sindhi	55	41
Urdu	5	4
Latin	2	2
French	2	2
Total ...	767	557

In the optional subjects the results were as follows:—

Subject.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.
I. Classical Languages ...	60	48	80
II. Political Economy ...	120	67	55
III. Book-keeping and Commercial correspondence ...	25	21	84
IV. Mathematics	260	202	77
V. Physics	9	2	66
VI. Chemistry	13	8	61
VII. Botany	100	78	78
VIII. Agriculture	26	23	88
IX. Drawing	141	117	82
X. Manual Training ...	13	8	61
XI. Shorthand and Type-writing	6	3	50

Names of the Classical Languages.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Sanskrit	42	34
Persian	18	14
Total ...	60	48

With one exception all the candidates were members of recognised schools which they had attended for at least two years previous to the examination. One candidate only who was a member of the City High School, Indore but subsequently joined the Ratnagiri High School was allowed to appear for the examination as a special case, and he passed.

The following is a brief summary of the reports of the Superintendents and the different examiners:—

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

English.—This year the paper was much too difficult. The piece set for paraphrase involved ideas outside a native boy's experience. I had great difficulty in finding any one who could take up the English Examinership this year. The Superintendent, Bombay Centre, suggests that the English paper in future should be set by one of the Inspectors or some one else with school experience. Mr. Prior also remarks that in future if the examiner who sets the paper is not an Inspector or an ex-Head Master, he should be instructed to consult an Inspector before settling the final draft of questions to be asked.

Arithmetic.—The arithmetic paper was a simple common sense one, which allowed ample latitude to students of even average abilities to pass. The Superintendents of Poona, Dharwar and Karachi Centres report that the candidates have done well, but the Superintendents of Bombay and Ahmedabad Centres state that the candidates were not well prepared. Mr. Lory says that special attention is required to this subject, and remarks that want of neatness and consequent want of clearness and accuracy is the chief defect that is noted in this subject.

VERNACULARS.

Marathi.—Mr. Kelkar remarks that the work of the candidates is getting better every year, though the Marathi version of the English passage, Modi writing, translation of Marathi idioms, and answers in grammar left something to be desired. The candidates read Modi manuscripts fairly well.

Gujarati.—Mr. Trivedi reports that the work in Gujarati was fair on the whole, but that most of the candidates continued to commit mistakes in the spelling of common Sanskrit words and of grammatical terms.

Kanarese.—Mr. Rodda remarks that the candidates showed a slight improvement in their knowledge of Kanarese grammar and idiom and understanding of Kanarese poetry, but their translation into Kanarese was far from satisfactory.

Sindhi.—The paper was rather easier than last year's, but the results were not superior. The composition of candidates was very poor, and their knowledge of, or facility in, the language very small. The subject apparently requires considerably more attention in the schools.

History and Geography.—The questions in the subject were simple and straightforward and on the whole the candidates did well. Mr. Jathar remarks that questions requiring some thinking were avoided, and those of mere work were readily answered. Mr. Marrs reports that sufficient attention is not given to the subject of geography. The map drawing of the candidates was unsatisfactory.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

I. Classical Languages—

The candidates did well.

II. Political Economy.—Mr. Jathar reports that this year again the best candidates in this subject came from Poona, and remarks that the Ahmedabad candidates rely too much upon their natural economic sense and neglect the study of the subject through books. He further remarks that some of the candidates showed such a thorough grasp of their subject that they deserved to be distinguished from others by being put together in a class by themselves.

III. Book-keeping and Commercial correspo[illegible]

pondence.—Mr. Aiyar reports that there is a marked improvement in the quality of the answers. Commercial correspondence has been well taught at every centre, while the candidates are in the majority of cases weak in commercial arithmetic. There is an improvement in the methods of teaching book-keeping, but a good number of candidates have not yet learnt the correct method of journalising assets and liabilities at start.

IV. Mathematics.—Mr. Hesketh states that on the whole the papers were done very well and there has been a marked improvement during the last three years. The questions set were straightforward and possibly too much choice was given, but nothing was noticed to indicate that candidates had deliberately neglected any part of the work. The work of the Ahmedabad candidates, however, is still a long way behind that of other centres in this respect.

V. Physics.—Only three candidates took up this subject, and they came from the Sangli High School. Mr. Vachha reports that they all satisfied him in their written work which was found to be on the whole fair, neat, to the point, and showing a clear grasp of the subject matter. Mr. Hesketh remarks that the work done in practical physics was of little value. He complains equally of the practical work in chemistry.

VI. Chemistry.—Mr. Dalvi reports that the result of the examination was on the whole satisfactory. The candidates showed a fair knowledge of chemistry, the answers of one from Bombay, and two from Dharwar being very satisfactory. The work of the candidates was also neat and their hand-writing good.

VII. Botany.—Mr. Gammie reports that the answers on the whole were intelligently given and proved that the students had profited from practical demonstrations, but remarks that the papers at the Ahmedabad centre were extremely poor, and that not one student really showed the faintest knowledge of the subject.

VIII. Agriculture.—Mr. Knight reports that the papers show steady improvement in the teaching of agriculture. The six students from Bombay did very creditable work and all passed. Some of the papers were very good. On the whole the answers were less discursive and more concise than in previous year. Mr. Knight further remarks on the ignorance of geography of the Presidency, especially agricultural geography.

IX. Drawing.—Mr. Burns reports that the free-hand drawings were upon the whole satisfactory, and remarks that the points to which the attention of the Drawing Masters should be especially drawn are that greater importance should be attached to proportion than appears to be the case at present, and that they should teach their pupils how to 'ink in' the drawings with a fine brush or a native reed pen in such a manner as to obtain an equally thick but not mechanical outline throughout. The memory drawings were very satisfactory, some of the representations of lamps being remarkable considering that they were entirely drawn from memory.

X. Manual Training.—Dr. Thomson reports that the discouraging feature about this examination is the very small number of candidates. The work of the practical Carpentry Examination was good and that of the Drawing Examination fair.

In the Central Division no facilities for learning Manual Training are provided in any Government High School. But the real explanation of the paucity of candinates is, I think, that high caste boys have no taste for what they consider to be the work of an artisan. In fact they feel that if they took it up, they might be laughed at by their companions. The New English School has a Manual Training Class, but few boys attend it. When I was in the Northern Division, a short time ago, I was told that certainly no Gujarati boys would ever take it up. It appears to be most popular I know not for what reason, in the Southern Division. Mr. Wright says with regard to Sind: 'I can suggest no means of making the subject attractive. It is at variance with Indian taste, and no administrative step is likely to alter the condition'.

XI. Short-hand and Type-writing.—Mr. Aiyar reports that it is gratifying to note a steady improvement in the performances of the candidates in Short-hand and Type-writing.

The financial result of the examination is as follows:—

Receipts, Rs. 9,336; Expenditure, Rs. 10,693-9-2—Deficit, Rs. 1,357-9-2.

The deficit is Rs. 1,357-9-2 against Rs. 2,523-9-9 last year. The classification of the expenditure incurred is given in the accompanying statement.

On a review of the whole subject I have come to the conclusion that the defect in our teaching still is that it is not sufficiently intelligent or interesting.

History is taught too much as a mass of mere details. Mr. Trivedi remarks that the mis-spelling of grammatical terms shows that the etymology of them is not known and that, therefore, boys use them mechanically without knowing what they mean. In Mathematics, there is a want of neatness, finish, and accuracy. In Science, very little practical work is done, though I suppose that the practical work is the most important and ought to be the most interesting.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY ABOUT JEALOUSY.

A Possibly Fatal Disease.

The faculty of the Institute of Science at Limoges, has recently decided, as the result of extensive observations, that man—and, presumably, woman—is liable to die of an acute attack of jealousy, just as it is now agreed by medical experts that a human being may die of a broken heart, in the physical sence of the word.

Investigators in the laboratory of the Limoges Institute declare that the passion of jealousy is psycho-physical, that is, it first arises in the brain and is transmitted to the heart region, whence other parts of the system are affected so as to create a specific area of disease. This disease, as will be shown presently can be traced from the brain down the spinal column to the parts of the body which are affected, and its presence can be duly attested from the fact that the tissue in the line of the malady's operations shows distinct signs of attrition or wearing away.

Such evidence would find its corroboration in the experience of any who have ever—and what human being has not?—suffered from the feeling of jealousy. The sufferer is painfully conscious of a gnawing or consuming sensation within him. In certain areas—the sensorial centre particularly—the brain seems to burn, the exact sensation being not unlike that of expansion arising from heat which is about to force an explosion. So it is that the lover, in his jealous fit, talks of his heart "bursting" with jealousy.

An explanation afforded of this psycho-physical phenomenon is the following: In matters of love it is well known that the judgment and understanding are obscured. For this there is a physical and a medically explained cause which does away wholly with the romantic aspect of the lover's much-sung malady. Memory and senses play an important part in jealousy, as we all know. It is shown that an excess of blood is drawn to the memory and sensorial areas, with the result that the other parts of the brain are badly supplied owing to the unusual activity of the two in question. Any attempt to exact the faculties of judgment and understanding must, consequently, be a forced effort, causing a loss of tissue which is invariably associated with the exertion of force that is not spontaneous or supported by good-will.

Poverty of blood in the sufferer renders the condition of the jealous one all the more painful and acute, since the other faculties of the brain are deprived of proper blood-nutrition and oxygenation. Consequently, in cases of extreme pain or suffering arising from jealousy, the patient's normal faculties are so dead and the

MEMORY OF PAST ENJOYMENTS

with the object of his love so disproportionately active that the mental balance is entirely upset—a condition which soon reacts upon the body, producing irresponsibility for one's acts as well as that peculiar kind of stupor or halfdrunkenness frequently evident in the motions or the speech, so familliar to those who have been affected.

The French Institute dealt recently with the case of a death from jealousy, the victim being a cashier in a business house, Martin by name. Aged twenty eight, Martin was, or had been, physically a perfect type of manhood. For two years he had paid his addresses to a young woman who appeared to reciprocate his affections. Some months before their intended marriage, the woman proved false and deserted her lover for another man. A normally constituted man, and in excellent health, Martin did not allow his grief to prevent him continuing his professional work. He endeavoured with all his will to live down his unhappiness, avoiding all excesses, abstaining totally from a alcohol, and keeping the brain so cool that it was thought he would soon recover from his illustarred heart-affair.

Despite the exercise of his will, however, Martin, who was a sensitive soul, could not forget. The memory of his lost girl was always with him and soon, owing to loss of interest in his work, he was forced to leave his employment. The old remedy of "change of scene, etc.," was recommended to him, but without avail. Martin could not forget. Neither did he pine away, for he retained his usual robustness to the end; but he died. No malady known to medical science could be given as the cause of his decay, and it was therefore resolved to hold a *post-mortem*.

It was found that the heart, far from showing signs of being in that condition which we call "broken," was healthy, all but in the case of certain ventricular muscles which lay directly in the plane of communication with the sensory nerves. The ventricles showed an abnormal distension which could be traced like-wise in the nerve lines of the vertebral column, or spine. Along this column a distinct line of sub-inflammatory nerve-tissue could be traced right into the sensory parts of the brain, which were shown to have suffered from acute inflammation. A corresponding contraction of other parts of the brain was noted, and of such kind as to produce between the diseased area and the unaffected portions a positive line of demarcation denoted by tissue which had the appearance of being in process of decomposition.

Anatomical science has as yet provided no definite data to correspond with the psychological symptoms of jealousy. Yet this case of the French Institute would appear to be worthy of consideration as a test, the value of which must be substantiated by the research of other laboratories.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's mail steamer Oriental, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Lt-Col L E	Hunt, Mrs
Daniell, Mr A C	Keley, Dr W
Hunt, D S O, Lt F E	Marsland, Miss M E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cheyne, Major, R E	Jeffrey, Miss Queenie
Firth, Mr W L	Saunders, Major J W
Jameson, Major J B	Wood, Capt Price
Jameson, Mrs	Wickley, Rev C R I

FROM BRINDISI.

Huskessor, Col W

FOR KARACHI.

Cooper, Major P T

DEPARTURES.

Passengers to Marseilles per s.s. "Ville de la Ciotat" June 11.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Ville de la Ciotat" to-day, from V. Dock Shed No. 10. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the Shed at 7 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfecting Shed, at 6 a.m. with all their baggage:—

Audrain, Mr and Mrs	Mathieu, Mr and Mrs and child
Amiel, Mr	
Alderman, Mrs	Mouchet, Mr and Mrs and baby
Bidamant, Mr F	
Boyer, R P Mr	Mohd Ben Cheick Mr,
Brannwalder, E Mr	Mohd Ben Abdulla, Mr and child
Bernard, F Mr	
Brocherie, L Mr	Murchemblad, Mr and Mrs and baby
Beyer, C Mr	
Beeman, Capt	Marren, Mr and Mrs
Brown, G B Mr	Millouse, C Miss
Bunker, H Mr	Mazure, Mr and Mrs
Condrayer, Mr J	Mazure, G Mr and brother
Castaing, Mr	Mazure, B Miss
Corey, Miss	Moberlay, A H Capt
Casey, Mr	Mody, K Mr
Claude, Miss	Mottram, Lt
Dulur, Mr and Mrs	Mahony, Mrs
Dulur, Misses (three)	Noel, Sister
Dulur, Master	Noel de St Boniface, Sister
Despoti, Mr	Nopper, C Mr
Druette, Mr	Osthy, J G Mr
Delperie, Mr	Prevost, Mr of St Cyr
Davezac, Mrs	Pistre, Mr and Mrs and child
Debout, Miss	Prat, Mrs
Dosmer, Mrs and child	Ponein, Mrs
Dosmer, Mr	Pelen, Mrs
Duchemin, Mr	Porterat, Mr
Dhanjibhoy, J S Mr	Picquot, Mr
Dikshit, B S The Hon'ble	Phillips, D S Mr
Des Vœux, C H Maj Genl	Picard, Mrs
Edith, Sister	Poett, General
Edwards, Mr	Pantulu, K S Mr
Ferrandi, Mr and Mrs and 2 children	Patel, M Mr
	Simbenrath Mr de
Fragson, Mrs	Sacau, Mr
Grant, E R Mr	Sample, J Mr and Mrs
Hunt, Mr de	Simon, Mr
Henry, G Mr and Mrs	Santoni, Mr
Hindman, G N Mr	Sirsin, F Mr
Hassan, M A Prince Capt	Selkirk, R Mr
Hormarjee, P A Mr	Scott, A B Col
Jethmal, G Mr	Stilber, Mr
Kirkhope, Mr and Mrs and infant	Sha, J D Mr
	Shah, A M Mr
Korke, V T Mr	Three officers of the "Zeles"
Kane, G N Mr	Trunkett, Mr
Le Lay, Mr	Trunkett, Mrs
Lejune, L G Mr	Van der Hoop, Mr for a servant
Lanfranchi, J Mr	
Leguichan, J Mr	Van der Hoop, A C Mr
Labedie, R Mr	Watties, Mrs and 2 children
Lovering, W R Lt	Williams, Capt
Martin, Mr	Younghusband, Mrs

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

There was a large attendance again on the Cooperage yesterday evening to witness the second match in the League between the Young Men's Christian Association and the Bombay Gymkhana, which, after an excellent and hard-fought out game, resulted in a draw with one goal all. The teams were well-matched and about equal in both offensive and defensive tactics. They disputed every advantage and, possessing a fine set offorwards, attacked each other's flags repeatedly. During the opening period of the first half, the Association players, quickly assuming the aggressive, scored within about four minutes of the commencement of the game. They hovered round the same flags for about ten minutes more but could do no damage. Even exchanges then took place, and fine long kicking was the order of the day. Shots were rained upon the two custodians but none of them were allowed to find the net. During the second moiety of the game, the Gymkhana had decidedly the better of the exchanges and equalized after about a quarter of an hour's play. Play again was up and down and fast, and the opposing backs and the two goal-keepers had a very lively time to defend their posts, the former's clever clearings and long shooting being very much admired. H. Templeton and G. Brewin shaped remarkably well as inside-right and centre-forward respectively for the Association team, whom the halves, particularly Gradwell and Rowbottom, were ever ready to support. For the Gymkhana, Christie, Ward and Cole did excellent work in the forward line and Bussy and Hall at half-back were two able feeders.

Commencing play punctually at 6 p.m. the Y.M.C.A. who were defending the Bandstand goal kicked off and at once beseiged the Gymkhana outposts and shortly, from a throw-in about mid-field, H. Templeton centered the leather and G. Brewin taking it up, in a pretty pass dodging past the opposing forwards, halves and backs, sent the ball between the enemy's flags amidst applause. Play was confined to the same ground for a while, then the Gymkhana right wing tried to force an opening but were checked. A second attempt, mainly through a long kick by Elliot, succeeded and Ward in a good run shot for the flags; but Rose sent the ball back, and Cole taking it up sent a splendid shot which unfortunately hit the left post. The Gymkhana continued to press, but C. Templeton and Kelly were saving very skilfully. Up and down and very contested play now ensued and both the flags were well defended. From a free shot on the Gymkhana end, Gradwell sent a fine shot but Thompson kicked back the ball and a second attempt to force the flags met with the same result. Then Ward was on the ball but Rose was ready to meet him. The Gymkhana left-outside had a nice opening shortly, but kicking too hard the ball passed over the barrier. Score:—

Y. M. C. A.	1 Goal.
Bombay Gymkhana	Nil.

On change of sides, the game was much more faster and the Gymkhana assuming the aggressive, assailed the Association flags repeatedly but their shots were all wide. A dangerous shot having been sent back by Rose, a return attack followed and the Gymkhana narrowly missed being scored against. As the Y. M. C. A. were making a fresh attempt, Bussy successfully tackling the advancing forwards, shot the ball to the other end and in a scrimmage Ward's shot went past the flags. Then from kick in, Christie receiving the leather by a splendid long shot sent the ball between the Association posts to rest, thus equalizing. Even exchanges now took place and the two goal-keepers had shots pouring in upon them but being always on the alert, none of them were allowed to find the net. It was a good combined play that was witnessed now and some exceptionally good long-kicking was indulged in. When there were five minutes to go, the Gymkhana outside-right, taking up the leather, dribbled it past the opposition to the other end and centered it to the left but unfortunately it was not taken up. Then from a corner kick, Christie shot for the flags but the ball struck the barrier; taking it again, Ward made an attempt but Rose sent it back. From a long kick from C Templeton, the Association men returned the attack and although H. Templeton and G. Brewin fiercely assailed, they could not force the flags. Score:—

Y. M. C. A.	1 Goal.
Bombay Gymkhana	1 Goal.

TEAMS.

Y. M. C. A.

Goal—Rose.
Backs—C. Templeton, Kelly.
Half-backs—Quinn, Gradwell, Rowbottom (Capt.).
Forwards—Jager, Darwin, G. Brewin, H. Templeton, T. Brewin.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Goal—Thompson.
Backs—Elliot, Morris.
Half-backs—Bussy, Hall, Sim.
Forwards—Evans, Christie, Ward (Capt.), Cole, Moir.
Referee—Sergeant Watts.

CRICKET.

Simla vs. Outstations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

In the Simla vs. Outstations cricket match to-day the visitors made 140 in their first innings, the scores being:—

Major Foley	1
Corporal Tibbles'	13
Lieut. Tennant	24
Captain Stanborough	5
Lieut. Gardiner	6
Mr. N. E. Holloway	29
Private Webb	2
Lieut. Sharpe	0
Lieut. Nance	4
Lieut. Atkins, not out	35
Lieutenant-Colonel Oldworth	0

Simla then went in and compiled 117 for five wickets.

The scores were:—

Captain Goldie	23
Mr. J B. Wood	38
Lord Francis Scott	0
Mr. H. P. Chaplain	10
Mr. V. A. S. Stow	10
Captain Keighley, not out	23
Mr. D. A. Blair	8
Captain Barrett, not out	3

BOXING.

Sirhind Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The Sirhind Boxing Tournament for all India Inter-Regimental Championships trophy, postponed last month, is now fixed to be held at the Simla Town Hall, commencing on 1st September next.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

"A" XI.

Saturday, June 13—1st XI, vs. XVI Home ground.
Saturday, June 20—Civil vs. Services, Home ground.
Friday, June 26—Hindu Gymkhana, Home ground.
Saturday, June 27—Y. M. C. A., Home ground.
Saturday, July 4—Grant Medical College, Home ground.
Saturday, July 11—Parsee Gymkhana, Home ground.
Saturday, July 18—Elphinstone College, Home ground.
Saturday, July 25—R. A. Home ground.
Friday, July 31—Ahmednagar Away.
Saturday, August 1—Ahmednagar Away.
Saturday, August 8—Islam Gymkhana, Home ground.
Tuesday, August 11—Parsee Gymkhana Away.
Saturday, August 15—B. B. and C. I. Railway, Home ground.
Wednesday, August 19—Poona Home ground.
Thursday, August 20—Poona Home ground.
Saturday, August 22—Hindu Gymkhana Away.
Saturday, August 22—Baronet C C Home ground.
Monday, August 31—Byculla Club Home ground.
Friday, September 4—Poona Away.
Saturday, September 5—Poona Away.
Friday, September 11—Ahmednagar Home ground.
Saturday, September 12—Ahmednagar Home ground.
Thursday, September 17—Presidency vs. Parsees Home ground.
Friday, September 18—Presidency vs. Parsees Home ground.
Saturday, September 19—Presidency vs. Parsees Home ground.
Monday, September 21—Winners vs. Hindoos Home ground.
Tuesday, September 22—Winners vs. Hindoos Home ground
Wednesday, September 23—Winners vs. Hindoos Home ground.
Saturday, September 26—Islam Gymkhana Away.
Friday, October 2—Central India Away.
Saturday, October 3—Central India Away.
Monday, October 5—G. I. P. Railway Home ground.

"B" XI.

Saturday, June 13—A. and B. Home ground.
Saturday, June 20—A. and B. Home ground.
Friday, June 26—Government Telegraph Away.
Saturday, June 27—R. I. M. Dockyard Away.
Saturday, July 4—Victoria Jubilee T. Institute Away.
Saturday, July 11—Jolly Cricket Club Away.
Saturday, July 18—Fort and Pro. School Away.
Saturday, July 25—New High School Away.
Saturday, August 1—Bombay Mahomedan C C Home ground.
Saturday, August 8—St Zavier College Away.
Tuesday, August 11—Indept. C C Home ground.
Saturday, August 15—R. I. L. I. Away.
Wednesday, August 19—Custom C C Away.
Saturday, August 22—R. I. M. Dockyard Home ground.
Saturday, August 29—G. I. P. Railway "B" Away.
Monday, August 31—R. A. Away.
Saturday, September 5—New High School Home ground.
Friday, September 11—Improvement Trust Away.
Saturday, September 12—Mahomedan C C Away.
Friday, September 18—Vacant date Presidency.
Saturday, September 19—Vacant date Fixtures.
Saturday, September 26—Fort and Proprietary School Away.
Monday, October 5—Government Telegraph Away.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Saturday, June 13—G I P Ry Offices C Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Sunday, 14—Fort and Proprietary H Schoo Cricket Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday, 20—Elphinstone College Gymkhana, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Sunday, 21—Young Zoroastrian C Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday, 27—St Xavier's College Gymkhana, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Sunday, 28—Liberal (Esplanade) C Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday, July 4—B B and C I Railway, C C Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Sunday, 5—Parsee Baronet C Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday, 11—Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Sunday 12,—Persian Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday, 18—Mahomedan Cricket Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Sunday, 19—Baronet Cricket Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday, 25—Wilson College Gymkhana, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Sunday, 26—Hindoo, Gymkhana, Hindoo Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday, August 1—Grand Medical College Gymkhana, Parsee Gymkhan Ground.
Sunday, 2—Islam Gymkhana, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Sunday, 9—Alliance Cricket Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Tuesday, 11—Bombay Gymkhana (Return), Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday, 15—New High School C Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Sunday, 16—Hindoo Gymkhana (Return), Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Wednesday, 19—B B and C I Ry, C C (Return), Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday, 22—New Young Parsee C Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Sunday, 23—Ralli Brothers C Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday, 29—Muslim Cricket Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Monday, 31—Y M C A C Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground,
Saturday, September 5—Elphinstone, Cricket Club, Parsee Gymkhana Ground.
Sunday, 6—Islam Gymkhana (Return), Islam Gymkhana Ground.
Thursday, 10—Parsees vs. Presidency, Poona Gymkhana Ground.
Friday, 11—Parsees vs. Presidency, Poona Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday, 12—Parsees vs Presidency, Poona Gymkhana Ground.

TRIANGULAR MATCHES.

Thursday September 17—Parsees vs Presidency, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Friday, 18—Parsees vs Presidency, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Saturday, 19—Parsees vs Presidency, Bombay Gymkhana Ground,
Monday, 21—Winners vs Hindoos, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Tuesday, 22—Winners vs Hindoos, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Wednesday, 23—Winners vs Hindoos, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Saturday, June 13—St Xaviers College Gymkhana, Home ground.
Sunday, June 14—Mahomedan C C, Home ground.
Sunday, June 21—Liberal C C (Esplanade), Home ground.
Saturday, June 27—Fort High School C C, Home ground.
Sunday, June 28—Gawd Saraswat C C, Home ground.
Saturday, July 4—Real Inst L Indiano C C, Home ground.
Sunday, July 5—New Shivaji C C, Home ground.
Tuesday, July 7—Poona Volunteers, Their ground.
Thursday, July 9—Poona Gymkhana, Their ground.
Sunday, July 12—Cyrus C Club, Home ground.
Saturday, July 18—Wilson College Gymkhana, Home ground.
Sunday July 19—Ganderi C C, Home ground.
Saturday, July 25—Y M C A C C, Home ground.
Sunday, July 26—Alliance C C, Home ground.
Saturday, August 1—Young Men's C C, Home ground.
Sunday, August 2—Parsee Gymkhana, Their ground.
Saturday, August 8—Bombay Gymkhana, Their ground.
Sunday, August 9—Young Hindu C C, Home ground.
Tuesday, August 11—Coronation C C, Home ground.
Saturday, August 15—Jolly C Club, Home ground.
Sunday, August 16—Parsi Baronet C C, Home ground.
Wednesday, August 19—International C C, Home ground.
Saturday, August 22—Bombay Bohra C C, Home ground.
Sunday, August 23—Baronet C C, Home ground.
Saturday, August 29—Grant Medical College Gymkhana, Home ground.
Sunday, August 30—Hindu Gymkhana, Home ground.
Monday, August 31—Elphinstone C C, Home ground.
Sunday, September 6—Parsi Gymkhana (Return), Home ground.
Saturday, September 12—Hindu Gymkhana (Return), Their ground.
Sunday, September 20—Bombay Jewish C C II, Home ground.
Saturday, September 26—Bombay Gymkhana (Return), Home ground.
Sunday, September 27—Friends Union C C, Home ground.
Saturday, October 4—Independent C C, Home ground.
Saturday, October 10—G I P Ry Adj office C C (Return), Home ground.

THE POONA YOUNG CRICKETERS' CLUB.

Sunday, June 14—New English School, Home ground.
Sunday, June 21—Fergusson College, Home ground.
Saturday, June 27—Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Home ground.
Sunday, June 28—College of Science, Home ground.
Sunday, July 5—Deccan College, Out ground.
Saturday, July 11—College of Science (Return) Out ground.
Sunday, July 12—Poona Islams, Home ground.
Saturday, July 18—Poona High School, Home ground.
Sunday, July 19—Native Institution, Home ground.
Saturday, July 25—Poona Volunteers, Out ground.
Sunday, July 26—Fergusson College (Return), Out ground.
Saturday, August 1—Poona Gymkhana, Out ground.
Sunday, August 2—Deccan College (Return), Home ground.
Sunday, August 9—Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay, Out ground.
Sunday, August 16—Parsee Gymkhana, Poona, Out ground.
Sunday, August 23—Young Men's Cricket Club, Home ground.
Sunday, August 30—Poona Islams (Return) Home ground.
Sunday, September 6—Parsee Gymkhana, Poona (Return), Home ground.

GOLF.

The Guthrie Medal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 10.

The final round for the Guthrie Medal was played on the island yesterday and resulted in a win for the Reverend R. H. Stevenson.

In the final for the Merchants' and Bankers Foursomes, which has been in progress for the last two months, the representatives of Messrs. Binny and Co., Limited, beat the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., by 3 and 2 to play.

POLO.

Simla Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The finals were played off here to-day before a large gathering and resulted in a win for Patiala, which beat the King's Dragoon Guards in a very close and fast game by three goals to two.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 10th June 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	9	6	45 p. m.	16	3
Teheran ...	10	1	29 p. m.	0	45
Suez	10	2	25 p. m.	0	30

STEAMER REPORTS.

Colombo 10th N L Seyhitz from Aden, A L Vindobona from Karachi and P and O Victoria Australia arrived. Trincomalee 10th Prosperine from Colombo arrived.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 6TH JUNE 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09	£18,500,000
Remitted from 6th June 1908 to 30th May 1908, By Council Bills	£1,51,643
By Gold	nil.
Balance to be remitted from 7th June 1908 to 31st March 1909	£18,348,357

During the operations for the reclamation of the North Mere at Aldeburgh a pair of Slavonian grebes were disturbed, and now their nest, containing one egg, has been discovered. It was a floating one of dry grass and rushes, and the egg has a rough shell of a pale blue tint. This Slavonian example is one of the handsomest of the grebe family, the male bird having a lovely hood or ruff.

MANCHESTER CUP.
GRAND PRIX de PARIS.
ROYAL HUNT CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events, etc.

Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

AN AMERICAN WARNING.

Snowball Pensions.

Mr. Asquith believes that he can limit the cost of old age pensions to the amount contemplated by his present scheme. A warning note on that subject is sounded by Mr. J. G. Brooks who in an article on the subject in a London paper invites attention to the precedent of America:—

All framers of pension schemes think the same. All begin by holding out hopes that their effects can be foreseen and their operation limited. All end by saddling the nation with an expenditure from which they would have shrunk in horror could they have measured in advance the leaps and bounds of its progress. All restrict their calculations to their own immediate proposals. All forget that these proposals will sooner or later be made the basis of further and far greater demands.

The plain truth is that in a democracy where those who grant the pensions depend upon the votes of those who receive them, and under a system which asks from its beneficiaries nothing in the way of self-sacrifice, pensions become simply a game of "grab" at the public expense. They vitiate politics, they open the door to an almost infinite variety of fraud, they demoralise their recipients by giving them something for nothing, and they give an impetus to the spirit of predatory greed against which all "safeguards" prove in the end illusory.

The American pension system serves as the classic example of all the evils that can flow from such a scheme of State benvolence as we are now initiating. Since the year 1790 the United States has paid away in pensions over £700,000,000 which is about three times the costs of any war that has been waged in the last five-and-thirty years. Of this sum all but about £30,000,000 has been voted in the last forty years. The Pension Estimates for the last fiscal year reached £30,000,000 which is more than any nation except ourselves spent on its fleet. There are, roughly, a round million of beneficiaries on the pension roll at this moment, and for their support every man, woman and child in the United States is taxed 7s. a head per annum.

Congress devotes a whole day every week to nothing but pension business. In the last forty years it has passed over a hundred Pension Acts and some ten thousand private Pension Bills—that is, Bills voting pensions or an increase of pensions to men who have failed to get them from the official Bureau. The Pensions Bureau is the busiest of all the Government Departments. In a normal year it receives about 50,000 applications for new pensions and perhaps three times as many applications for increased pensions. It disposes on an average of 250,000 claims a year, and it finds itself at the end of each twelve months with some 300,000 cases in arrears.

95 PER CENT. APPLICANTS.

I should like to emphasise the significance of these figures. It is over forty years since Appomattox, yet over 14,000 claims for Civil War pensions are received every year. About 2,213,000 men fought or were enlisted on the Northern side in that titanic struggle. Of these some 1,737,000 survived, and I should judge that nearly 95 per cent. of them or of these dependent on them have received or applied for pensions.

Take, again, the Spanish war of 1898. About 275,000 men were enlisted; perhaps 35,000 saw actual fighting; the number of deaths from all causes was less than 3,000. In less than five years after the singing of peace all but £2,000,000 had been paid out in pensions and over 60,000 claims had been filed. To-day the number of pensioners is just about equal to the number of combatants.

How came such a gigantic system to grow up? The first cause was sentiment.

The nation felt grateful to its soldiers, just as we in England to-day feel sympathy for the aged poor. No American expected that the national gratitude would be abused, or suspected for a moment that ball that was set a-rolling could never be stopped. Mr. Asquith's optimism was the optimism of the American statesmen who after the Civil War inaugurated the pension system as part of the Republican policy. They believe, just as Mr. Asquith believes, that it could be rest rained within rational limits.

FROM THE POLITICAL STANDPOINT.

The second cause was politics. Old age pensions, we are assured, are necessary to save Free Trade from falling into discredit. War pensions were necessary to the Republican party in the sixties in order to buttress Protection, to get rid of the inconvenient surpluses that a high tariff was accumulating in the Treasury, to "corner" the Democrats, and to consolidate the power of the Republicans.

These two causes combined to give the thing a start. Once set in motion, "vested interests" swiftly clustered around it. The veterans of the war formed an organisation, which for thirty years and more has been nothing but a pension-hunting agency on a vast and pitiless scale. The soldier vote, holding in several States the balance of power, began to terrorise the politicians of both parties. The officials of the Pension Bureau, some 2,000 in number, an army of pension agents. 80,000 strong, 4,500 examining surgeons, all who had pensions and wanted them increased, and all who wished and intrigued to get on the pension roll by hook or cook, formed together an omnipotent power for perpetuating and expanding the system.

Against such forces the Government had never stood a real chance. Everything conspired against it. There is not a single interest connected with the preparation of a claim that is not hostile to it. It cannot go into the merits of every single case submitted to its adjudication. It cannot cross-examine witnesses or formulate a defence. It has to judge on exparte testimony, and there is nothing to prevent a claim that has been once refused from being brought forward again. The State, in short, stands helpless while it still is rifled. Every safeguard that was meant to protect it has been whittled away. Every new Pension Act is more liberal than its predecessor.

FRAUDS THAT FLOURISH IN CONSEQUENCE.

To trace in any detail the consequences of such a system, or lack of system, would be impossible. There are few forms of fraud that do not flourish under it. The personation of veterans, the manufacture and exaggeration of disabilities, perjury of the grossest kind; women marrying veterans on their death-beds to qualify for a pension, and then leading immoral lives sooner than forfeit their pensions by marrying again; women drawing pensions whose relations with the veterans, whose widows they profess to be would not bear examination; men in receipt of Government bounty, who either never served in the Civil War at all or deserted, or are perfectly capable of earning their own living; well-to-do men sniffing round the doors of the ension Bureau; the honest pensioner made ashamed by his fraudulent associates; politicians terrorised into condoning what they know to be a vicious and debasing system, and the whole country demoralised by the spectacle of so much knavery so easily triumphant. These are some of the effects of the American pension system.

Its example is hardly encouraging. It has debauched politics, put a premium on swindling, spread throughout the country the conviction that the Government exists to be robbed, and has swept away every limitation that might have restrained its pernicious growth.

Yet it has one point in its favour that old-age pensions on a non-contributory basis have not. In theory, at any rate, its beneficiaries are supposed to have done something for the State that maintains them.

SMOKE TELEGRAPHY.

A Girl's Brilliant Idea.

On the highest Railway in the Rocky Mountain a train was snowed up, and although only 12 miles from the next town it was impossible to reach it or communicate with it. It may be a week before relief would come, provisions would only last two days, and it was decided that a party would—if nothing turned up—make an effort to reach the next town. Among the passengers was a mother babe an elderly Quakeress, and a young girl telegraphist. The roof of a carriage had been cleared as an observatory, but unfortunately 20 feet too low; among those who ascended the roof was the young telegraphist, and she noticed the rings of smoke from the engines that were held up at the station. Some one said, "If there was only some way to signal," we are just out of sight; this set the girl thinking and at night when all around were sleeping she laughed at the idea, but kept it till morning. In the morning when some of the passengers woke they found the girl instructing a group of workers building a fire, "Dampen the wood, throw on more snow just as much as it will stand." The pile of pennelling from the interior of the car soon began to throw up a column of smoke. The engineer brought some waste, "this will make it go better." "Now for a wet blanket." This was brought and four of the men under the girl's guidance each held a corner bringing the centre like a bag over the smouldering fire. One of the spectators was deeply interested and said, "let me try it. I have seen it done a dozen times among the Indians, but would never have thought of it here." "I can engineer it, Miss, if you'll only give orders." Miss Martha—for that was her name—was only too glad of assistance, and as her brother was signaller at Adams—the next station and she had a private code known only to themselves—she determined to try that in order to ensure her brother's interest.

"When I say "One," she told him, "you must let out just one puff of smoke. Then I shall give 'Three' and you are to send out three clouds, one after another. Then one again, then three, and last of all four."

The girl

COLOUR-BLINDNESS AND SEEING COLOUR.

Collection of Queer Facts.

Exposure to the sunlight reflected from snow in Arctic and Alpine regions often causes temporory "snow blindness," a disorder characterised by intense inflamation and abnormal sensitiveness to light. The disturbance is caused by the ultraviolet or invisible, rays of sunlight, which also produce the painful sunburn of high altitudes.

Yet the power of seeing colour, within the range of the visible spectrum (the coloured bands seen when light is viewed through a prism, or as in a rainbow), is also affected. Often the snow looks red and one Alpinist took pains to secure a specimen of what appeared to be rose-coloured quartz, but on the following day he found it colourless. Dr. Best has recently investigated the case of a physician who was brought by two days' wandering over snow-clad mountains, to the condition of red-green blindness which in many persons exists at birth, and is incurable. The case is peculiarly interesting because the patient, a physician endowed previously (and subsequently) with normal power of perceiving colour, was able to observe and describe with accuracy the sensations of colour-blindness, which cannot be done by a person colour-blind from birth. For language was made by and for normal persons, and the colour-blind are compelled to employ words which do not accord with their restricted sense of colour.

To Dr. Best's patient, during his colour-blindness, both the red and the green lanterns, of the railway appeared yellow and so did the flame of a match; green postage stamps appeared as brown as brown postage stamps, and oranges as yellow as lemons. The sensations blue and yellow remained unaffected. Systematic tests showed that his condition was precisely that of a person born with red-green colour-blindness with shortening of the spectrum at the red end.

It is a well-known fact that all colours can be matched by various combinations of the same three colours. This fact is the basis of all three-colour photographic and printing process. There are seven colours (which we will give presently) seen in the spectrum when ordinary white light is split up by a glass prism. They always appear in the same order. It has been found that each different colour represents a different length of wave, and this different length causes them to be differently refracted (i.e., bent) by the prism, which, therefore, separates or spreads them out, in order, according to their bending properties. These explanations will enable what follows to be comprehended by the reader. The theory of

HOW WE PERCEIVE COLOUR

which was suggested by Thomas Young more than a hundred years ago, and was subsequently developed by Helmholtz assumes that the eye contains nerve-fibres or sensitive substances or, in general terms, constituents of three kinds, of which one is affected most strongly by the long waves of the red end of the spectrum (the colours of the spectrum already referred to are violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red), another by the short waves of the violet end and the third by waves of intermediate length corresponding to the middle or green region.

It is assumed, however, that each of these constituents of the eye is affected, more or less, by all the rays of the visible spectrum. In accordance with the Young-Helmholtz theory, the sensation of red is experienced when one set of nerves (which may conveniently be called the red nerves) are strongly stimulated while the other sets are but slightly affected, and these effects are produced by the longest waves of the visible spectrum.

The production of the sensations of green and violet is explained in a similar way. The sensation of yellow results from nearly equal stimulation of the red and green nerves, the sensation of blue from nearly equal stimulation of the green and violet nerves, and the sensation of white or gray from nearly equal stimulation of all three sets of nerves.

This theory fails to account for the case of Dr. Best's patient. His inhability to see the red end of the spectrum or to experience the sensation of red can be explained by a paralysis of the red nerves, but the sensations of yellow (and white) for which these nerves are required by the theory were unimpaired while the sensation of green was wanting.

The simultaneous disappearance of red and green agrees better with Hering's contrast theory of colour perception. Hering assumes the existence of two pairs of complementary colour sensations, red green and yellow-blue, each of which pairs produces white by the combination of its two components.

Each of these theories of colour perception has able advocates. It is impossible to enter here into detailed analysis of either but it is obvious that the simultaneous disappearance of red and green in the case of Dr. Best's patient—as in most cases of congenital (or in born) colour-blindness—and his other peculiarities of colour-perception can be explained far more easily by the Hering than by the Young-Helmholtz theory.

Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest women in the world next to Mrs. Russell Sage, has, at the age of seventy, suddenly left a dingy flat in Hoboken, where she lived with her daughter and dog for 6s. a day, for an £80 a month flat in the Hotel Plaza, New York, where her bills are more than £26 a day. Instead of buying a daily supply of ice, she was accustomed in Hoboken, the "Mail" says, to place her jug of milk—one quart lasted her three days—on the window-still to cool. Her one extravagance there was lace curtains to exclude the gaze of the indigent curious. "Sakes alive," she cried, as a maidservant entered her room at the hotel, "you're the fifth I've seen here to-day. What do all you folks find to do?" "We answer calls, madam," the maid replied" "well, my dear, the millionnairess retorted. "I'etty Green can wait on herself, thank goodness."

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COURSING THROUGH
YOUR VEINS

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Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

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ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co 1866 Market Bombay, No. 2.

BY THE WAY.

ARTISTS WHO DESTROY THEIR PICTURES.

M. Claude Monet, the great French impressionist painter, whose destruction of £20,000 worth of his pictures which he did not consider worthy of him has caused such a sensation in art circles, is only one of many artists of repute who have made similar sacrifices. Bouguereau, Tissot, Millais, and many another great artist has, for the same reason, destroyed or left incomplete the fruit of years of work. When Mr. Briton Riviere's "Hamlet and Ophelia" was rejected at the Academy, "I was so disgusted with it," he says, "that I tore it into strips and watched it disappear in the flames"; and his "Girl under the Sea, from 'Lalla Rookh,'" shared the same fate, with many other disappointing canvases. Mr. Holman Hunt once said, "Over and over again I have put aside the fruits of six months' labour." After spending seven years on "The Triumph of the Innocents," he calmly set to work to paint it all over again; and once he destroyed his entire set of preliminary studies for "The Shadow of Death," the result of many months of hard work.

HALEVY AND THE DUC DE MORNY.

It may not be generally known in what circumstances Halevy owed his advancement in the French Civil Service to the Duc de Morny. The duke, an amateur of the arts, had begun to write the libretto of a comic opera of which Offenbach was to provide the music. He found that he had not the time—or perhaps that he had not the talent—to finish it. He sought a collaborator, and Halevy came to the rescue, and kept his secret. When, therefore, the office in the Ministry of Algeria which he held was suppressed he had no hesitation in asking his august patron for the post which he sought on the "Journal Officiel." "The very thing!" exclaimed the Duke. "There are six months' vacation when the Chamber is not sitting, so that you will have plenty of time to write for the stage"; and he gave him a note to the head of the department, consisting of the simple words: "Make arrangements to give the bearer the past for which he will ask you."

NATAL NATIVE REBELLION MEDALS.

In connexion with the presentation by Sir Matthew Nathan of the first instalment of the medals for the native rebellion to the Militia, it is interesting to note that over 9,000 medals have been issued for services in connexion with the late rising in Natal. The medal, which is of tasteful design, has been prepared by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, and among the recipients are Sir Duncan McKenzie, the present head of the Militia in Natal; General Sir John Dartnell, who has had a distinguished career in South Africa; and Sir Henry McCallum, the present Governor of Ceylon. A very large proportion of natives receive the decoration for their valuable services; included among these are over 300 members of the Natal Native Horse.

THE CARNATION BOOM.

The boom in carnations is remarkable. At Covent Garden Market Malmaisons are meeting a unique sale at prices as high as twelve shillings a bunch of twelve blooms only. "Explain the furore about the carnation?" replied a Grand Row dealer, "No, I cannot. Neither can anyone else. There it is, and as the result the carnation is dealt with here as if it were composed of gold." At Bond-street a retailer said, "The carnation boom is startling. To-day we have booked orders for two hundred blooms at least, and at present value they represent a monetary total of about £15. Last week the decorations for a special dinner party, all made up of carnations of the Malmaison type, cost the customer over £20".

THE CANADIAN HARVEST OF 1908.

It is early yet to form an opinion, but Canada states that an excellent start with the crops in the Dominion has been made, and if no set-backs occur the harvest of 1908 is likely to outstrip all previous records. Spring was not particularly early, but the grain, almost everywhere, was in three to five weeks ahead of last year, and in some cases a fortnight ahead of the average season. Never before in the history of North-West has wheat been sown in better conditions. It was estimated at the beginning of the month that 90 per cent. of the wheat-sowing had been finished, while many farmers were already at work on the planting of the coarser grains. The total acreage sown in wheat was estimated at fully 25 per cent. more than in any previous year, though no official returns are yet available.

AN APPLE-CULTURE EXPERIMENT.

The result of an interesting experiment made to compare the growth of apple-trees planted on grass and on cultivated ground is given in the May number of the "Journal of the Board of Agriculture." The growth of three varieties of apples was tested, and it was found in each case that, given equal conditions as to manure, the increase in diameter of the stem of a tree grown on cultivated ground is much more rapid than that of a tree planted on grass. A Cox's orange pippin, one of the examples given, planted on grass, showed an increase of 1-25in. in diameter of the stem in the year 1906, and another on cultivated ground 3-10in. in the same year. The experiment of removing a square of turf (four square yards) from around the stems of some trees resulted in a healthy and strong growth, almost equal to that made by trees in cultivated ground, and very much better than that made by trees with grass all around the stem.

TO AN OLD PAIR OF BROWN BOOTS.

I well recall the day you come to me
By post—a parcel not so very large—
Your cautious vendor sent you 'V. P.-P';
Eight annas packing charge!

Your yellow newness made me squirm, and shy
From visiting the Club for many days;
I ever lacked the courage of a fly,
The cheek of Captain Hayes.

I watched your colour changing with the year;
I saw you shapeless grow, your newness fade,
Until I had to 'cast' you for 'fair wear.'
And use you on parade.

'For field-days only' next became your fate.
(This must have been a very nasty jar)
But worse was still in store, for now, of late,
I've used you for *shikar*.

And now—although I own it grieves my heart—
Your lack of symmetry is such, I feel,
The time has come when you and I must part,
Before you go piecemeal!

I wonder if, by chance, 'twill vex your *sole*
To finish off my sweeper's nakedness,
Or, if I gave you as the *bhisti's dole*,
Whether you'd feel it less.

A. B. in the "C. and M. G."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renower," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

STAGE GOWNS AND MRS. LANGTRY.

It is possible that the stage in London plays a less important part in settling or suggesting coming fashions for Englishwomen than does the stage in Paris for Parisiennes. The reason, perhaps, lies in the fact that Frenchwomen can wear advanced modes without looking theatrical or attracting undue attention (though there was an example to the contrary at Longchamps the other day); still, the dress worn by our smartest actresses is to a certain extent prophetic, and in the case of Mrs. Langtry, at least, it is just now distinctly illuminative. Mrs. Langtry not only knows how to put on an ultra smart gown, but she possesses the still more difficult accomplishment of knowing how to wear it. She is one of the comparatively few actresses who, in a modern and expensively dressed play, does not look as if her clothes were too fine for her. In the delightful reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill, "edited by Mrs. George Cornwallis West," we are told that Mrs. Langtry was credited with the possession of but one gown during her first season in London. The gown was black, and its owner wore it with such consummate cleverness that she looked more lovely and elegant than any woman in her vicinity. Three decades later she contrives to look little less fascinating, but her gowns are more complex. From Mrs. Langtry one's thoughts drift to other well-dressed women of the dramatic profession. Mrs. Patrick Campbell (too seldom seen nowadays) always had the gift of investing her clothes with a certain mysterious grace, a subtle personality. Her gowns were usually the most beautiful and costly to be found, but no one else could have worn them quite so convincingly. Her daughter, Miss Stella Campbell, appears to have inherited the talent of looking "just right" in her clothes, and her black and white striped chiffon gown displayed in "The Thunderbolt" will do something to keep the vogue of stripes alive. The hat accompanying this dress is black and very large and is trimmed with a double row of great white silk poppies massed round the wide crown, while two exceedingly long black quills stick out at the right side.

FOUR MODERN WOMEN.

Miss Violet Vanbrugh chooses and wears strikingly handsome gowns and has in perfection the grand air. Her suppleness and slenderness are such that I can think of no one who would carry off the newest serpentine modes in dress with such entire success. Her sister, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, to whose very up-to-date garments at the Royal Academy private view reference was made last week, is also to be ranked among the smartest as well as the cleverest of actresses, but she has less height than Mrs. Bourchier, and the impression received is, perhaps, not so dazzling. Modernity is the note of both Mrs. Bourchier and Mrs. Boucicault, and also intensely modern in a different way are Miss Mary Moore and Miss Ellis Jeffreys. I bracket them together as the two women whose stage clothes has most the air of being entirely possible for wear in private life by Englishwomen. Miss Ellen Terry has played in so few modern pieces that we can only think of her as always looking infinitely picturesque and bewitching. Miss Marion Terry wears modern clothes with a good grace on and off the stage, and the same may be said of Miss Evelyn Millard, Miss Lilian Braithwaite, Miss Grace Lane, and Miss Constance Collier. Miss Lena Ashwell dresses altogether suitably, but seems content to express her individuality mainly through her acting. Last, but most assuredly not least in this brief and necessarily incomplete review of leading actresses in relation to their clothes, comes Miss Marie Tempest, and she clearly would need a whole column to herself. She is our nearest approach to the French type. Her fame as a supremely good dresser stands as secure as does her genius for comedy.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GAS TURBINE.

While the steam turbine is still passing through a more or less experimental stage, the gas turbine has begun to receive attention, and its more recent developments are described by Mr. Alfred Barbegat in "Cassier's Magazine".

He first describes an apparatus of the De Laval type, worked by the products of combustion of liquid hydrocarbon burned in a pear-shaped combustion chamber with the assistance of compressed air. Expanding nozzles deliver the products of combustion upon the wheel. In such an apparatus it is necessary to deliver so much air under compression into the refractory chamber, and this air is increased in volume in the ratio of its absolute temperature before and after combustion of the charge. The temperature of combustion is 1,800° C., and carborundum appears to be the best refractory substance with which to line the combustion chamber. Carborundum has already been produced at a temperature above that of the combustion it encloses. A water jacket is also needed to preserve the metal of the combustion chamber, and some of the jacket circulation water is delivered into the gases just as they are about to enter the nozzles. The gas temperature is thus lowered, by the formation of steam, to a point where the blades of the turbine will not be injured. Thus the working jet consists of steam and the products of combustion of the fuel. Obviously, to preserve the rotary idea throughout, the air employed must be compressed by a form of rotary compressor, and this should have a good efficiency of itself, or otherwise its negative work will be excessively great. Prof. Rateau designed a multiple turbine compressor for the work, and it was built by Brown, Boveri and Co., of Baden. It is in three sections, with continuous cooling circulation, and was claimed to have delivered one cubic metre of air per second at 6 to 7 atmospheres with an efficiency of 60 or 70 per cent. It absorbed half the total power given out of the machine when developing 300 H.P., at 4,000 revolutions per minute. Thermal efficiency tests show that, so far, the gas turbine is less efficient than the reciprocating gas engine. A number of experimental gas turbines have, it is said, already been installed in submarine torpedoes for active service; they develop 120 H. P.

There appears some prospect, therefore, for the future of the gas turbine—at any rate, for certain purposes. Unfortunately for thermal efficiency of a high order, the great reduction of the temperature of the freshly-burned charge of fuel and air, by the injection of waterspray, is not calculated for any purpose but that of preserving the rotor wheel. Really the gas turbine is converted into a steam turbine with the fire inside the feed heater and the boiler and superheater common with the furnace. The subject certainly is interesting, but we fear that the compression of the air will always prove somewhat of a difficult problem for the gas-turbine enthusiast.

"The life of Sir William Russell," who won his spurs as a military correspondent even before his famous, and brilliant descriptive articles on the war in the Crimea, is about to be published by Mr. Murray. It is written by a war correspondent of a much later school, Mr. J. B. Atkins, who has had access to Sir William's private journals and other important documents in the possession of Lady Russell.

MEN AND MATTERS.

AN OCTOGENARIAN DUKE.

The aged Duke of Grafton, who believes in forwarding the cause of temperance by tactful rather than by forceful methods, is one of the grand old men of the peerage. He was born in 1821, entered the Army as far back as 1837, and has seen a good deal of hard fighting. He served in the Crimea with the Coldstreams and was badly wounded at Inkerman, where a bullet entered his jaw and passed out through his neck. In 1847 he married Miss Anna Balfour, an aunt of the Conservative ex-Prime Minister, but he was left a widower after ten years, and has never since re-married. The Duke is no great lover of up-to-date methods of travel, and he once made a vow that he would never enter a moter-car—a resolve, however, which he has not been able to keep. The Duke had an amusing experience some years ago while acting as a county magistrate. A particularly daring poacher who had been caught with no fewer than a hundred rabbits in his possession was brought before him. "You are fined five guineas and sixteen shilling costs," said the Duke in his severest tones. "You'll pardon me," replied the culprit "but I'm not. You can't make me pay more than five pounds, all told. You see, I know what I'm talking about. I've been up before." The poacher was found to be right, and he paid the money with the air of a man who had scored a point.

WHERE TORIES GO.

The brilliance of Lady Beauchamp's political reception in the beautiful salons of her house in Belgrave Square last week was striking evidence of how the whirligig of Time brings in its revenges. As the granddaughter of the late Duke of Westminster and the stepdaughter of Mr. George Wyndham, her ladyship was reared in the lap of Toryism, and her chief political lesson as a child was, that all good Conservatives go to Heaven when they die, while Liberals—well, Liberals don't. Lady Beauchamp is now in the other camp, and is devoting all her energies to the political advancement of her husband, who is a Liberal of the most progressive type. She resembles her mother, Lady Grosvenor, both physically and intellectually, in a marked degree, and is deservedly popular in Society.

THE MAZE AT MADRESFIELD.

Lord Beauchamp was raised to the office of Lord Steward of the King's Household last year, and rumour has it that he will receive further promotion before many more moons have waned. Among the positions which he has held is that of Governor of New South Wales; but colonial manners and customs were strange to him, and he found it impossible to reconcile his gentle birth and breeding with the new conditions; therefore he relinquished his post at the end of two years. At Madresfield Court, Lord Beauchamp's stately Worcestershire home, there is a maze as famous and as intricate as those at Hampton Court and Hatfield, with which it is said to be contemporary. The beautiful and priceless tapestries that adorn the bedrooms at Madresfield are noteworthy features of this magnificent residence.

THE NAUGHTY TRUMPETER.

In spite of the weight of his years, Lord Wolseley is still taking an active part in the suppression of bad language in the Army, and, therefore, a story of a swift conversion which he one day effected may be recalled. The commander of an Irish garrison was a man whose reputation for fluent language was great. At an inspection, at which Lord Wolsely was present, the commander gave the bugler an order to sound the "charge." To his consternation the man blew the "retreat." Then the commander braced himself for the usual volley. Suddenly, however, he caught Wolseley's eye upon him, and he stopped short. The oaths that were on his lips died away unspoken, yet say something he must. For a moment he gazed blankly around, then, quickly turning to the unhappy bugler, he roared out, to Lord Wolseley's intense amusement, "You naughty, naughty trumpeter!"

EARL GREY.

Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, who is taking such a great interest in the forthcoming Quebec *fetes*, is an ardent social reformer and is very popular among all classes of Canadians. He is extremely versatile, and is noted both as a sportsman and as a diplomat. He is a strong temperance advocate, and was a pioneer of the Garden City movement. From 1896 to 1897 Lord Grey was Administrator of Rhodesia, and he was a great friend of the late Cecil Rhodes. It is not generally known that it was Earl Grey's idea to have Watts magnificent statue, "Physical Energy," sent to South Africa. The late Cecil Rhodes went to see the work while Watts was still engaged upon it, and was greatly struck with its beauty. After Rhodes died, Earl Grey approached the artist and asked him if a cast could not be made of "Physical Energy" and set up in South Africa as a memorial to the famous empire-maker. "But," exclaimed the artist, "it is an unfinished work. "So is poor Rhodes's," replied Lord Grey.

STRANGE ELECTION EXPERIENCE.

Lord Grey had a strange electoral experience when, as Mr. Albert Grey, he put up for Parliament in 1878, as a Liberal. Both he and his opponent, Mr. Ridley, polled the same number of votes. The returning officer declined to give a casting vote, with the strange result that both candidates presented themselves at the table of the House of Commons to take the oath. Subsequently, however, a scrutiny was made, and some of the ballot papers being found to be unmarked, Mr. Ridley was declared to be the legal holder of the seat.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE.

The reassuring reports of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's health will be received with gratification by his political friends and opponents alike, and it seems more than probable that he will return to active work again before very long. Apropos of the famous statesman's extremely youthful appearance, an amusing story has been told. A few years ago, the ex-Colonial Secretary made a short sea journey in a boat which was so overcrowded that there were not sufficient berths to go round. Mr. Chamberlain's secretary made the acquaintance of a Scotsman on board, who was full of suggestions for the proper distribution of the passengers. "You and I, mon," he said, "will occupy these berths here; and you young lad there," pointing to Mr. Chamberlain, "can just lay himself doon upon the floor."

K. OF K.'S CLOSE CALL.

Lord Kitchener has had too many narrow escapes from death to be much perturbed at the recent discovery of a widespread plot among the Indians to assassinate him. Probably the closest shave he ever had was at the bombardment of Alexandria, where one of Arabi's shell swept across the deck of H.M.S. "Invincible," and cut in half the seaman to whom K. of K. was talking at the moment. The strong current of air which marked the flight of the shell was sufficient to bowl Lord Kitchener himself clean over

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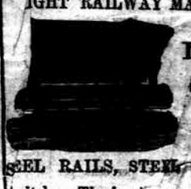
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
IGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL



LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping Platform Waggons
TURN TABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

MORE!
Round goes the plate again at tea-time, and that quickly, when you make your scones and little tea cakes with "Paisley Flour" and serve them fresh from the oven.
So sweet to the taste.
So fragrant and light,
So wholesome and digestible,
So easy to make.
PAISLEY FLOUR
(Trade Mark)
The Sure Raising Powder
Made by Brown & Polson.

MERCIAL NEWS.

ONDON MARKETS.

JUNE 9.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
Consols ...	88 1/16		unchgd
Rentes ...	95		1/2
Sterling Loan ...	100 5/8	1/16	
Govt. Securities ...	63 1/4		unchgd
in London ...	24 7/16	1/16	
do. 2 months' hence	24 7/16	1/16	
in New York ...	53	1/3	
in London at Paris ...	25·11 1/2		unchgd
do do. Berlin.	20·39 1/2		unchgd
do. do. New York.	4·87		unchgd
Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
Short London Bills.	1 3/8		unchgd
3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills.	1 7/8		unchgd
6 months' sight 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2		unchgd
6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		unchgd
Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		unchgd
Day Market Loans	1		unchgd

on India, 30 days' Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 11-16d. unchgd.
tone of Silver—Quiet but Steady.

COTTON.

...Easier with little demand.
...Dull.
...Quiet.
...Dull.
...2,000 Bales.
Speculation and for Export ... 200 „
... 3,000 „
... 6·41—10
... 7 7/8 unchgd.

Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·68	5·48	5·25
—09	—08	—10

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
5·05	5·01	4·98	4·98
—10	—11	—11	—11

k :—

s at U.S. Ports	12,000 Bales.
do. last year	4,800 „
to Great Britain	.....
to Continent ...	5,000 „

—11·20—unchgd

Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to Commission House liquidation.

...nth of July 9·07—13
...o. Oct. 9·28—25

s :—
—11 1/2—unchanged
...nth of July 11·09—01
Oct. 9·38—11
...of Futures:—Easy.
London 9th June 1909.

...ILL BROTHERS' REPORT.
...pply insufficient weather improving.

WHEAT.

...at—Dull.

SEEDS.

...per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 59/- ...Havre—Sellers—Canal.
...pore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship ...y—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
...pore, 53/- June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—
...pressed—firm.
...ed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...k Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6/- unchgd.
...nulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. ...da. 1 1/2d.—July-August—Sellers.
...Sugar—Quiet but Steady.

PORTS OF TREASURE.

	Value.	From	Importer.
...es.	Rs. 1,74,000	Mauritius	Cartered Bank
...	2,025	Muscat	Comptoir National
...	2,275		
...ld	1,50,000	M'bourne	
...rs.	2,640	Muscat	Sundry Importers.
...	650		
...	21,185		
...rs.	1,800	Busreh	
...	12,050		
...	1,080		
...	678	Alexandria	J. H. E. Obadiah.
...	96		

...DAY MARKETS.

...EVENING.] [10TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

...rest :—
...England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.
...Bengal ... 6 per cent. „ 15th May.
...Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 28th May.
...Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 19th May.

...ver for two months at 6 per cent. per ...ent.

...ver :—
...t has been steady to firm to-day at ... 1s. 3 7-8d. for wh... the Demand ...ing also firm at 1s 2 7-8d. The ...however, was very limited. Credits ...placed at 1s. 4d. 3 months' sight but ...ense to buy under 1s. 4 1-32d. ...ight. The Banks closed early for the ...of Exchange business pending the result ...ncil Bill sale in London to-day.

...London ... 1s. 3 27/32d. to 7/8d.
...Draft ... 1s. 3 7/8d. to 29/32
...3 months' sight.. 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
...6 months' sight— 1s. 4 3/32d.
...3 months' sight—France 168
...3 months' sight, Marks 137
...30 days' sight... 133 1/4
...60 days' sight ... 151 3/4
...90 days' sight ... 178

...ent Paper :—
...t opened to-day at 95 3-4 for cash and ... the settlement, and at the close there ...y at that level. Only a small business is ...and the Bazaar dealers are doing very little ...nt. Calcutta rates are advised as steady at ...for cash and for delivery forward in a month.

...quote :—
... ... Rs. 95·12
...Settlement ... ... „ 95·13

...Bar silver in London closed at an advance of 1-16 at 24 7-16 for cash and two months forward. New York was an 1/8 up at 53. In the local Bazaar rates have been steady at 63 13-16 ex-duty for ready bars and close unchanged. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	5	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Liverpool market opened easier after the holidays, and American telegrams reported a further slight decline. Locally we have little change to report, though the tendency is rather easier. Contract rates are about as under, but business is extremely limited.

For ready cotton there is only a moderate demand and the enquiry runs chiefly on high grade Oomras and Bengals. Sales at Colaba this afternoon totalled about 4,000 bales. Prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	230	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	211	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	207	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	201/2	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	201/2	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	196	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	199	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	196	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	187/8	
Good Westerns ...	199	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	228	

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	239/40	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	205	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	198	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	179/80	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	30,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·68	5·64	5·44	5·21	5·09
—04	—04	—04	—04	—03
N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	
5·02	4·98	4·95	4·95	
—03	—03	—03	—03	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing, but prices are steady as under :—

Ready	Rs.	8	8	0 B. T.
September, ... „		9	1	0 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with only a limited business passing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9	4	0 B. T.
„ „ Delhi ...	„	9	5	0 „
„ Yellow Guzerat ...	„	10	6	6 „
„ „ Cawnpore...	„	10	4	0 „

Gingellyseed :—

Prices keep steady, but there is little or no demand.

We quote :—

Muggy	Rs.	54	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	„	57	0 0
„ Secunderabad ...	„	56	0 0

Poppyseed :— Rs. 10 9 0

Tone—Firmer.

Castorseed :— Rs. 32 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 24 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—
White Delhi... ... ... Rs. 5 5 3

Tone—Easier.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m yesterday :—

Cotton	5,090 bales.
Wheat	3,308 cwts.
Linseed	10,830 „
Rapeseed	4,761 „
Gingellyseed	771 „
Poppyseed	5,625 „
Groundnuts	137 „
Castorseed	4,152 „
Rice	2,651 „
Myrabollams	3,318 „
Cottonseed	11,237 „
Mowrasseed	342 „
Gram	1,527 „
Joowar	180 „
Maize	nil.

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.
London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 10.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 10th June :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Ansonia Gold	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 5 3	£0 6 3
Hosmani	£1	15s. 6d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 3
Doc. G Dev.....	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. 4 Mines ..	£1	£1	£6 4 6	£0 5 6
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
G. P. Reefs	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
G. P. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 3 9	£1 6 3
Hyderabad	£2	£2	£2 0 6	£2 3 6
Ind. Mines	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkotew ...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6½
Mysore G.	10s.	10s.	£4 16 3	£5 1 3
Mysore Reefs.....	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore Wo.....	£1	18s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Wyn.....	£1	19s.	£0 0 8	£0 1 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 2 9	£1 6 3
Ooregum (G.....	10s.	10s.	£0 7 3	£0 9 9
Oorecum (P.	10s.	10s.	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Burma Rubys....	£1	£1	£0 6 3	£0 9 9
Rangli Mines	£1	18s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 9
N. Mysore M....	£1	15s.	£0 15 6	£017 0

Torn and bleeding from a wound caused by the jagged end of the broken shaft of a mail van which it had been drawing from Tunbridge Wells to Tonbridge, horse bolted two miles into the last-named town, and dashing along the principal thoroughfare turned round two corners and stopped in an exhausted condition before the stables of a veterinary surgeon.

Mr. Frederick Foss, whose death has occurred at his residence, Park-hill-road, Addiscombe, temporarily filled the post of town clerk of Croydon when the borough was granted a charter of incorporation, and it was he who read the charter from the hustings outside the old town hall to an enormous crowd. By his side stood Mr. Jabez Balfour, then M.P. for Tamworth, in his capacity as Mayor-elect. Mr. Foss, who was a well-known City solicitor, was several times mayor.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,397½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	66
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 „ / 1¼ „	65 / 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£15½
	£25	£12·10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £15·4 old issue / new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 / 750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 485
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	325
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 485
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,350
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,775
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,095
Coronation Milis.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Cooria	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	375
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	335
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	dividend	490
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,070
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor	500	500	25	742½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,440
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3100
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2925
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	670
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehmat	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	dividend 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 40	800
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,375
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,175
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,350
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)....	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	525

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,775
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 161
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	152½
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	945
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	210
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	270
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 380
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	212
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
Phillips and Co.....	100	30	...	32
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	56
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	465
Syndicate	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	39
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	8	90
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Thackersand Co.....	O. 75 / D. 30 / P. 150	£15 / 30 / 30	... / ... / ...	dis. 11 / dis. 5
Telephone Company	100	100	p. c. 20	255
Treacher and Co.....	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 36
	500	500	yr. 40	630

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,500
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	224
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	580
Branch City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavary Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapathy	500	500	50	480
Hindustan P & M	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	272½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	620
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	580	580	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sasseon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	140	2,500
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p. c.	xd 570
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	117
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	6 „	625
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd. 102

C&B

By Special Warrant — Purveyors to H.M. The King.

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

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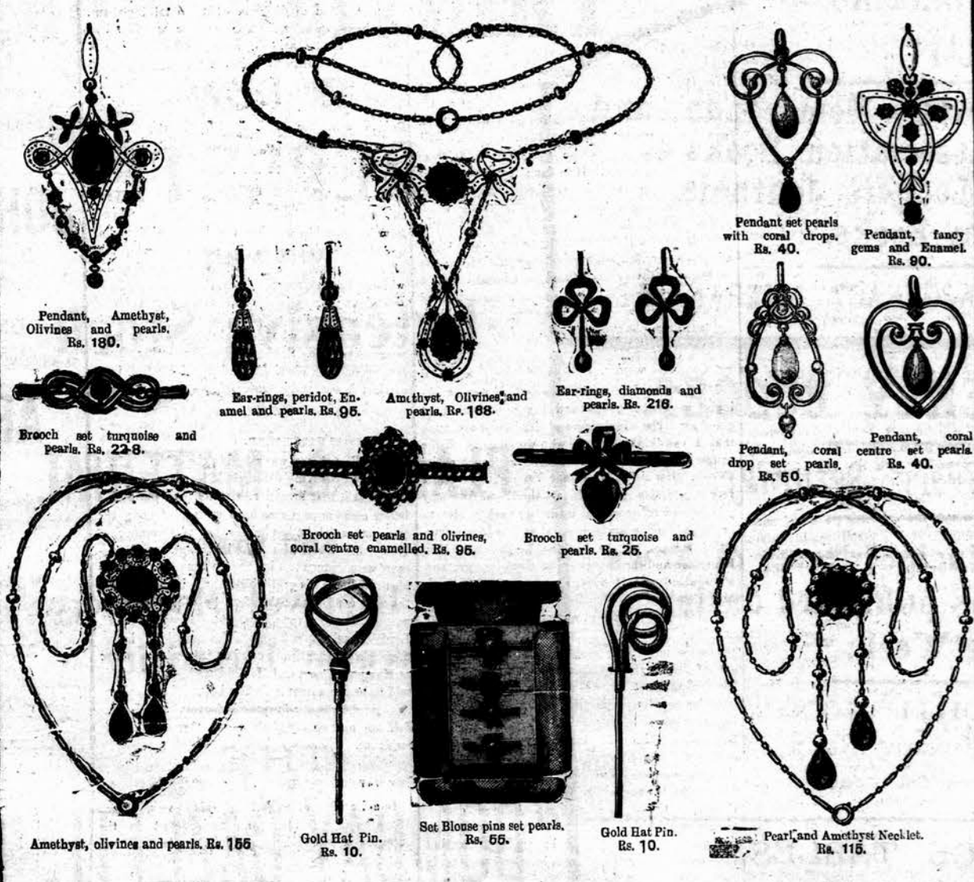
BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.


Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 218.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 228.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Supplied by Special Commands to H.I.M. THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

And to all the ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

YOU CANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO" because it is absolutely free from colouring matter.

YOU CANNOT make your Hair Greasy or Sticky with it because it contains no oil or grease.

BUT

KOKO MAKES THE HAIR GROW, STOPS IT FALLING OUT.

POSITIVELY ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND PRODUCES THICK, LUXURIANT, BRILLIANT TRESSES.

"KOKO" is the only preparation which has been honoured with signed testimonials from ROYALTY.

A ROYAL PRINCESS writes :—

BERLIN, ALSENSTRASSE.—"KOKO" for the Hair is the best dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in every way excellent. PRINCESS HOHENLOHE.

PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE writes :—

PALAIS ROYAL, ATHENS.—"Mdlle. A. J. Constantarios begs to inform the Koko-Maricopas Co., Ltd., that H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE is very pleased with their preparation for the hair."

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WITH THE FREE ART BOOK you will receive our Book-offer; and marvellous Bicycle offer ever made by any cycle manufacturer or dealer, explaining how we are able to send you a cycle, direct from our Coventry factory, guaranteed one year's, packed and delivered free at your nearest port, for your inspection and approval; how we can sell the highest-grade Bristol-made cycles direct from the factory at less than manufacturers' prices; how we can take back the cycle if it is not all you wish it every trial and accept you wish; how we can take back the cycle Ten Days and give it every trial and accept you wish; how you can make large profits easily—all fully explained in our latest proposition, which will be sent you free, post paid. Whether you are a cyclist or not, it will interest you. Write to-day before your purchase becomes binding; how you can make large profits easily—all fully explained in our latest proposition, which will be sent you free, post paid. Whether you are a cyclist or not, it will interest you. Write to-day.

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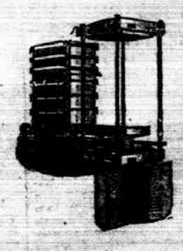

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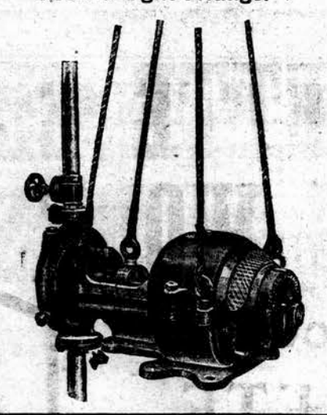

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